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IMAGES FROM THE PAST

Special Edition of the
INTERMOUNTAIN
REPORTER

Associate Chief's Award for Outstanding Internal Communication 1990

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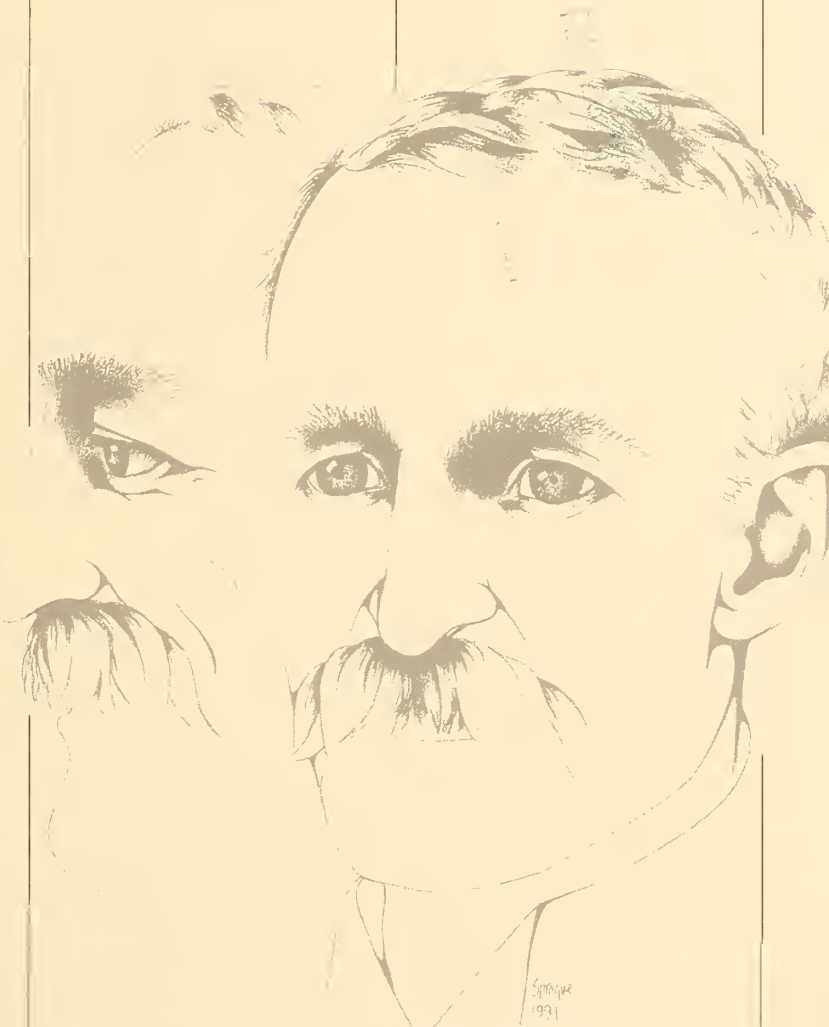
Gifford Pinchot—

Father of American forestry and first Chief of the Forest Service. His philosophy was "conservation and wise use of natural resources for the greatest good, for the greatest number of people over the long run." He overlaid that basic philosophy with a strong "public service attitude." His philosophy, more than any other, has shaped the multiple-use management of the National Forests during the first 100 years.



Pencil drawing by Susan Sprague, a seasonal Wilderness Ranger on the Carson Ranger District of the Toiyabe National Forest.

1891 • 1901 • 1911 • 1921 • 1931 • 1941 • 1951 • 1961 • 1971 • 1981 • 1991

Walkara of the Yutas

Waikara, considered handsome and dashing by young Indian maidens, sat for this oil portrait just months before his death in 1855. (Photo credit: The Utah State Historical Society. It was painted by Solomon Carvelho.)

"Land of the Yuta" is a display at the Territorial Statehouse in Fillmore, Utah, featuring the life of Walkara.

WHEN BRIGHAM YOUNG and the Mormons entered the Salt Lake Valley in 1847, they found a domain firmly under the control of the Yutas. The Yutas (later shortened to "Utes") were a nomadic people loosely grouped into five or six bands controlled by local chiefs. In the 1840's and 1850's, Ute encampments could be found from Utah Lake to the Cedar City area. With hide tepees nearly always present, their camps resembled the Sioux and Cheyenne villages on the Plains. And like their neighbors to the east, the horse was the most important element of the Ute society because it enabled them to be mobile and to hunt in large expanses of territory.

Because horses were so crucial to the Ute's way of life, it was perfectly acceptable to steal them from adversaries. From the 1820's to the mid-1850's, Walkara, a tall and handsome warrior from Spanish Fork Canyon, roamed the West stealing horses and slaves. Also known as the Hawk of the Mountains, Walkara's raids extended as far as San Luis Obispo on the coast of California. On one trip to the coast, the Hawk returned with 3,000 head of Spanish horses.

With each raid, Walkara's power and prestige rose. By 1850, Walkara was the most powerful warrior within the domain now claimed by the Mormons. Understandably, there were misunderstandings and conflicts between the Mormons and the Utes which erupted into Walkara's War in 1853. Warfare ended less than a year later when the Hawk and Brigham Young signed a peace treaty on Chicken Creek near Levan.

During the winter of 1854-55, Walkara and his band camped at what is now the town of Meadow, just south of Fillmore. Suffering from pneumonia, the Hawk died on January 29, 1855. Walkara was buried in a rocky slope above Meadow within a large stone vault. Two of his wives and a slave girl were killed and placed in the grave and a slave boy was staked alive near Walkara's head. All of the Hawk's wordly possessions, including rifles, pistols, saddles, knives and even a letter from Brigham Young, were laid in the tomb. The vault was then covered with poles and rocks. Finally, 14 horses were led to various spots around the grave and killed.

Almost 145 years later, a Forest Service team revisited the gravesite which is within the boundaries of the Fishlake National Forest. Although the goal was to interpret the Hawk's feats and adventures, it was quickly decided that a monument at the grave would subject it to vandalism. Instead, Matt Sheridan, Utah's Division of Parks and Recreation, was contacted about placing a display on the grounds of the Territorial Statehouse in Fillmore. The Statehouse, not 4 miles from the site of Walkara's camp, was standing and operational at the time of his death. Superintendent Sheridan not only offered a plot of land on which to build the display but offered to provide materials and help with the construction. He also will see that the display is maintained.

By July 1990, the display was finished. Built of roughcut cedar, the exhibit has three information "boards" constructed under the purview of Phil Johnson, Regional Interpretive Services Coordinator. It is appropriate that as visitors look at the display they can look to the left and see the mountain where Walkara is buried. The Chief Walkara display commemorates the life and times of a man who helped shape the early pioneer history of Utah.

Robert Leonard
Fishlake National Forest

From Dust to Dust Comes a Breath of the Past

IN MAY 1987, A MOUNtain Fuel's backhoe uncovered the remains of two burials while installing a natural gas pipeline in downtown Salina, Utah. Archeologists from Brigham Young University were quickly brought in to exhume the skeletons. Carefully removed and packed, the remains were sent to a pathologist for examination.

According to the pathologist, the skeletons were of young women who had died between the ages of 17 and 20. Although the remains of both exhibited signs of malnutrition and severe dental problems, a single bruised thigh bone was the only direct trace of trauma. Further examination revealed that the women were slender, had never borne children, and were only between 4'10" and 5'0" in height. Radiocarbon dates from organic materials adjacent to the graves suggest that the women were Fremont Indians who died around A.D. 1050.

Learning of the results, the Fremont Indian State Park in southcentral Utah received permission to have one of the skeletons sent to Sharon Long, a forensic pathologist in Laramie, Wyoming. Using a method developed to identify the skeletal remains of murder and accident victims, Ms. Long used clay to reconstruct the cranial and facial muscles of this 1,000-year-old woman. So precise is this cranial overlay process that we can assume that reconstruction of the face is about 95 percent accurate.

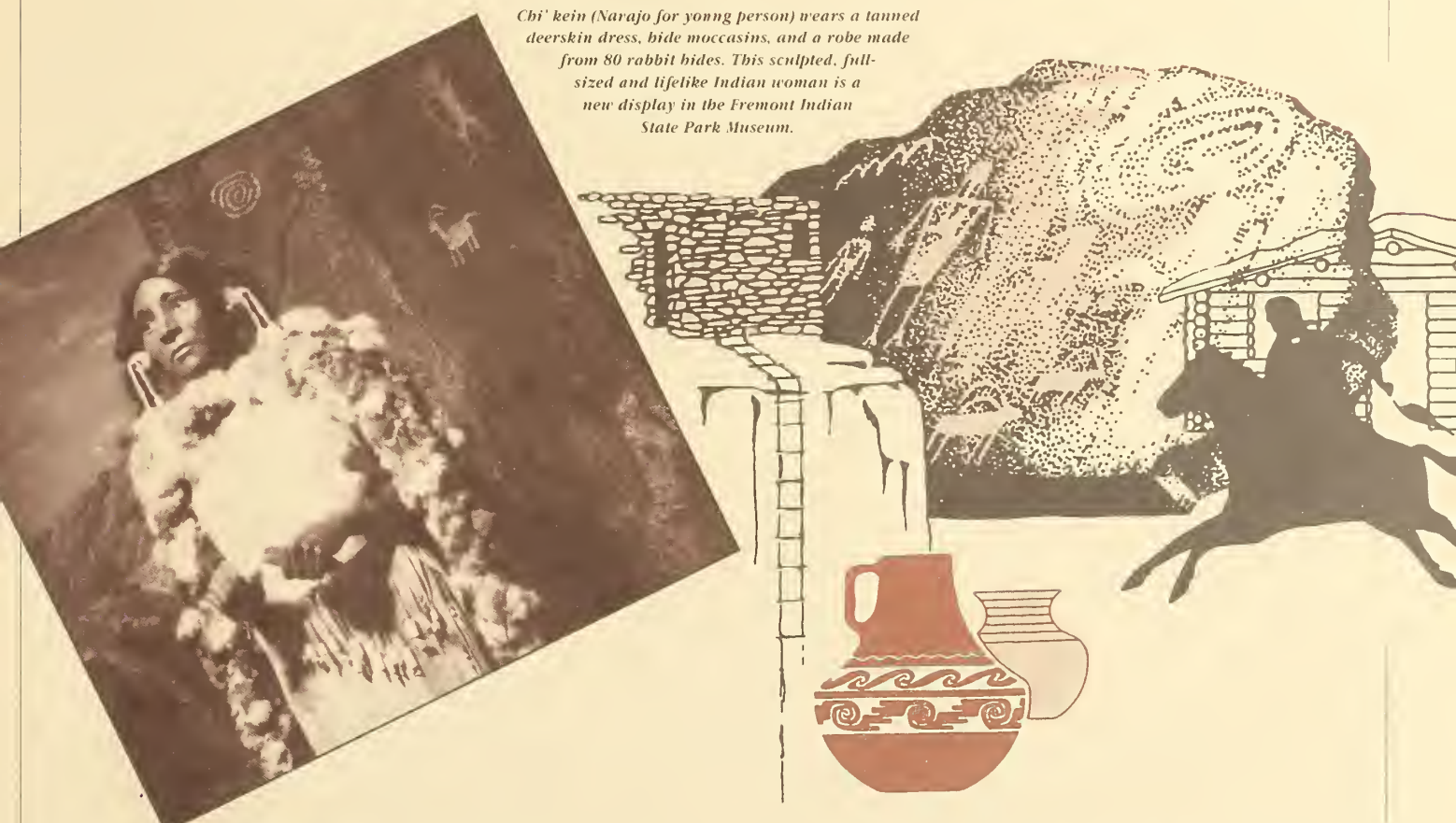
When Fremont Indian State Park received the cranial overlay, the Fishlake National Forest offered to fund constuction of a new display for the Park's museum. The Park and Forest not only share common boundaries but an archeological heritage. The Fremonts who lived in the canyons now managed by the Park were the same people who for 900 years hunted, gathered and left campsites all over the highlands that became a twentieth century National Forest.

Assisted by members of the Central Utah Archeological Society, a new display was designed and built by the Fremont Indian State Park with challenge cost-share dollars. Dedicated in the fall of 1990, the exhibit features a sculpted, full-sized and lifelike Indian woman. Named Chi' kein (Navajo for young person), she wears a tanned deerskin dress, hide moccasins, and a robe made from 80 rabbit hides. Standing amid a natural setting of cliffs, petroglyphs, pinyon and rabbitbrush, Chi' kein has just risen from grinding corn.

By pressing a button, the visitor is able to hear a 2-minute recorded message from Chi' kein telling of life in the canyon over 1,000 years ago. Chi' kein's voice is that of a 17-year-old Navajo girl from Window Rock.

People claim that Chi' kein makes archeology come alive for them. They can see beyond the rows of pots and arrowheads to the people that made them so long ago! And the real Chi' kein, since reburied in south-central Utah, is probably at peace knowing that in her own small and unexpected way she is helping to preserve the heritage of a people that seemed to walk off the face of the earth nearly 8 centuries ago.

Robert W. Leonard
Fishlake National Forest



Chi' kein (Navajo for young person) wears a tanned deerskin dress, hide moccasins, and a robe made from 80 rabbit hides. This sculpted, full-sized and lifelike Indian woman is a new display in the Fremont Indian State Park Museum.

WESTWARD HO . . .

BEFORE THE "WHITES" came to the area that is now the Uinta National Forest, it was inhabited by the Utes, Piutes, Shoshone and Timpanogotzis.

Uinta is an Indian word that means "fine land" and that is what Father Escalante found as he traveled with the Dominquez Expedition along the Strawberry River, through Diamond Fork into Spanish Fork Canyon, and finally to the shores of Utah Lake during September 19 to 28, 1776. Father Escalante was the first white man to document his findings of the area. His diary records finding plenty of shelter, water, grass, wood and timber to support two or three settlements. The exploration of Father Escalante and his party led to the claims establishing Utah as part of the Mexican Territory.

In the 1820's, mountain men came to the area seeking beaver pelts which they found in rich abundance. To sell their furs, they soon established overland routes which opened the West to settlers.

The Uintah Forest Reserve was established by President Grover Cleveland on February 22, 1897, just 10 days before he was to leave office. The Uintah with its 842,000 acres was one of 13 Forest Reserves set aside in that Proclamation which took 21,279,840 acres from the Public Domain. The Uintah was the first Reserve in Utah.

The Uinta National Forest was created long after the area had been settled by Mormon pioneers. Unfortunately, this was also long after the area had already been overgrazed and heavily timbered by farmers and logging companies.

Mormon pioneers settled this area in 1847. The mountains of the Uinta National Forest provided settlers timber for shelter and fuel for cooking and heat. Mountain streams provided water for drinking and crop irrigation. Since Indians still inhabited the area, there were many encounters with the pioneers over land and cattle.

Excerpts from a pioneer journal written in 1852 indicate that heavy tree cutting by pioneers was rapidly changing the way the Forest and the people co-existed. That year, it required 20 two-day trips into the mountains to supply a family with enough firewood to get through the winter.

By 1860, there were 40,000 people in the area that is now the Uinta Forest. A disconcerting fact is that during the same time there were an equal number of cows grazing the same area. Utah was so overgrazed and overcut during that time period, that massive erosion occurred and flooding washed out many of the bridges and roads. In 1862, Orson Hyde told the Mormons in a conference talk that the longer they lived in the valleys, the worse the habitat was becoming.

The men from Johnson's army stationed at Fairfield, Utah, were the first to discover minerals in American Fork Canyon which attracted sufficient people to populate several thriving settlements during the 1860's and 1870's. To service the many mines, sawmills and a smelter, a narrow gauge railroad was built in 1871 to move lead and silver ore out of the canyon. The railroad was relegated to scenic tours from 1876 to 1878, after the mines played out, and eventually was discontinued and removed.

Most settlers within the Uinta National Forest boundaries made their livelihood from the logging and sawmill operations or from cattle and sheep grazing. They subsisted by working the land.

In 1906, the Uinta National Forest consisted of more than 2 million acres. To manage this vast range there was only a handful of "forest guards," as Forest Service personnel were called then.

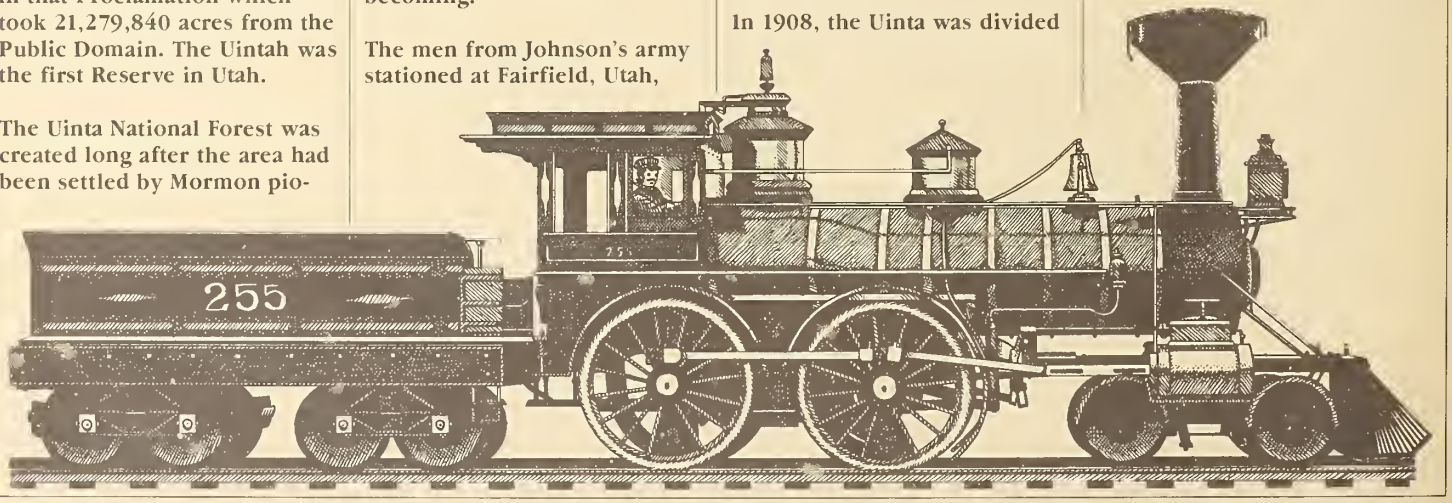
Those early days were tough for the forest guards. Not only were the regulations governing the Forest sketchy, they often interfered with other government agencies. Accounts abound of Forest Service personnel fighting with soldiers and Indian agents. In one case, there was even some "gun play," although no injuries were reported.

In 1908, the Uinta was divided and more than half of its acreage went to form the Ashley National Forest.

The year 1909 brought the emergence of the first professionally trained Forest Service workers. Working together with the predominantly Mormon population, much of the resource damage was turned around. The foothills where settlers' sheep once sustained life on "little more than mountain air and scenery" once again became a thriving habitat for wildlife. The delicate balance of forestry and agriculture is being maintained by dedicated personnel on the Uinta National Forest.

(Some of this information came from an article by Robert Kirby, Associate Editor, and printed in the March 15 issue of The Utah County Journal.)

July 1, 1938—John N. Kinney, Chief of Fire Control Operations for the Intermountain Region of the Forest Service, warned, "Leave your firecrackers at home, chaperone your 'smokes' and condemn your campfire to a watery grave," as he sounded precautions for the Fourth of July weekend vacationers. He added that the lower grassy regions were like a powder keg with grass and vegetation at risk after 2 weeks of hot weather.



TIDBITS

PAYETTE NATIONAL FOREST

One hundred years ago, in 1891, the Thomas McCall family arrived at Payette Lake. They traded a team and wagon to Sam Devers for 160 acres of land, part of which is now the town site of McCall, Idaho, and the location of the Payette Forest Supervisor's Office.

The original Payette Reserve was so named because much of it was within the Payette River drainage. The name originated from Francois Payette, who was the first trapper along the lower Payette River during the early 1800's.

The areas of the Payette Reserve that were to become the Weiser National Forest were established by Proclamation on May 25, 1905, and the Idaho National Forest was established by Executive Order on June 26, 1908. After the Idaho Forest was created, local back-country settlers, living in areas that were not then National Forest, started petitions for additions to the National Forest System. They saw that Forest Service trail and telephone line building would be personally advantageous.

The current Payette National Forest was created by combining the Idaho and Weiser National Forests on April 1, 1944.

Jacob B. Lafferty, the first Weiser Forest Supervisor, wrote, "It was my opinion, when most of the Reserves were organized . . . the great majority of residents were not interested or were noncommital."

He also wrote, "I went to Weiser, which was made headquarters, and rented a two-room building. With a typewriter, homemade table, two chairs, some official forms and the Use Book, I began organizing the new Reserve. My salary was $1,000."

SAWTOOTH NATIONAL FOREST

The Sawtooth Forest Reserve was created from the public domain by Theodore Roosevelt's Presidential Proclamation of 1905. The term Forest Reserves was changed to National Forest in 1907. Much of the area of the present Boise, Challis, Salmon and Sawtooth Forests was included in the original Sawtooth Forest Reserve.

SALMON NATIONAL FOREST

The Lewis and Clark Expedition passed through the Lemhi River Valley in the Salmon area in August 1805. Members of the expedition were the first white men known to have entered Idaho. For 3 weeks during August, the fate of the expedition hung in the balance—depending on the ability of Lewis and Clark to get from the local Shoshoni the horses they desperately needed. Sacajewea made the task easier. She was born in Lemhi Valley but later was separated from her people and, at that time, was married to Charbonneau, the scout for the expedition. Sacajewea recognized her brother Cameahwait as the Chief of the local Shoshonis and he helped pave the way for Lewis and Clark to continue. Upon leaving the Lemhi Valley, the expedition followed Indian trails to the north and east of the confluence of the Salmon and Lemhi Rivers (the present location of Salmon).

HISTORY TRIVIA

(Some of the answers can be found elsewhere in this issue.)

1. *Where did the Targhee National Forest get its name?*
2. *What Forest sent a 74-foot Englemann spruce to the White House as the 1968 national Christmas tree?*
3. *What famous Kellogg, Idaho, native was born Julia Jean Mildred Frances Turner?*
4. *How did the Uinta National Forest get its name?*
5. *The Sawtooth National Forest combined two National Forests in 1953. Name those two Forests.*
6. *What started the first battle between the pioneers and Indians on the Uinta National Forest?*
7. *The first Rangers and Forest Supervisors had to furnish their own board, lodging, horses, saddle, pack outfit and camp gear. How much were they paid per month?*
8. *What is the connection between Tarzan and the Sawtooth National Recreation Area?*
9. *Idaho leads the Nation in producing what fish?*
10. *What percent of Idaho's 54 million acres is forest covered?*
11. *What Idaho river is the longest contained within one state, outside Alaska?*
12. *What is the highest peak in Idaho? It is located on what National Forest?*
13. *The last stagecoach robbery in the United States occurred in 1916 in what town?*
14. *In 1846, the ill-fated Donner Party took the Hastings Cutoff, a decision which severely slowed them down and added to their demise in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The Hastings Cutoff crosses which Ranger District?*
15. *Gifford Pinchot's home is now a Forest Service Training Center. What is it called?*

ANSWERS

1. The forest was named after a prominent Bannock Indian leader and signer of the Fort Bridger Treaty of 1868. He advocated peace and Indian self reliance through maintenance of traditional hunting and gathering rights.
2. The Uinta National Forest.
3. Lana Turner.
4. It is a Ute Indian word meaning fine land.
5. The Sawtooth and Minidoka National Forests.
6. Stolen cattle.
7. Rangers—$60: Forest Supervisors—$100.
8. Edgar Rice Burroughs, author of Tarzan, worked on the old gold dredge in Stanley Basin—heart of the Sawtooth National Recreation Area.
9. Trout.
10. About 30 percent.
11. The Salmon.
12. Mt. Borah on the Challis National Forest.
13. The town of Jarbidge within the Humboldt National Forest.
14. Ruby Mountains Ranger District of the Humboldt National Forest.
15. Grey Towers.

PUBLICATIONS

"BERNHARD EDUARD FERNOW–A STORY OF NORTH AMERICAN FORESTRY," by Andrew Denny Rodgers III has been sent to all Region 4 Supervisor Offices and Ranger Districts. If you're interested in seeing a copy, check around on your unit or order a copy ($19.95 each, plus $2.00 postage and handling) from Duke University Press, Box 6697, College Station, Durham, NC 27708 (phone: 919-684-2173). This biography is 623 pages long and its forward is written by R. Max Peterson, who was Chief of the Forest Service before Dale Robertson.

"THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE: A HISTORY," by Harold K. Steen. University of Washington Press. 1991. The cost for this 356-paged, softcovered book is $14.95 plus $3.00 postage and handling for each copy. Order from the University of Washington Press, P.O. Box 50096, Seattle, WA 98145-5096 (phone: 206-543-8870).

Kit Carson "Flour" Gold Mining Surprise and More

NESTLED IN THE ROLLING hills of southeastern Idaho, where buffalo herds once grazed and Indian war parties clashed, lie islands of forested mountains and grasslands known as the Caribou National Forest. Long before Congress enacted laws to set aside the land reserves which eventually became the National Forest System, this area was a crossroad for travel routes to the far west.

Historical journals, diaries and notes commemorate the first white men who visited the Blackfoot, Portneuf, and Bear River Basins and other parts of the Caribou area. The overland party of W. P. Hunt was apparently the first group of white men to venture into the territory around 1810. By 1825, hunting and trapping expeditions from fur companies were lured to the area by the highly prized beaver and buffalo furs, and the route near and over the present Caribou Forest became one of the first trails to be described in written detail.

Trading companies and small partnerships sprang up and competed for beaver, mink, buffalo and other valuable furs to the point of depletion. Although most of the prized furs were harvested, enough game remained to entice settlers to the Snake River Basin. About this time, a famous mountain man made his appearance in this part of the country. An entry in an early diary recalls the visit of Kit Carson and a companion who joined a winter camp along the banks of the Portneuf River while attempting to recover horses stolen earlier by raiding Indians. It was here that Carson received his first wound in a skirmish along the low hills of the Blackfoot River.

Everyday life in the West was harsh in 1843, but as adventure tales were retold in the East, "Oregon Fever" infected thousands and the westward migration began. Emigrants surged through the intermountain area and, in 1856, Congress passed an appropriation for "Pacific wagon roads."

Colonel Frederick W. Lander was commissioned to locate, survey and build a section of road from South Pass, Wyoming, to the City of Rocks, south of Twin Falls, Idaho. This road became known as the Lander Trail or Lander Cut-Off and was the first road through the Caribou Forest area for which federal funds were appropriated. The Lander Cut-Off was known as the grazing route because it assured ample grass for the emigrants' livestock. Today, parts of this road are still visible and are included in the Forest road system. The remaining road is still used as a stock driveway. In 1990, a group of volunteers from Idaho and Wyoming, with assistance from historical preservation societies and other interested groups and agencies, began to restore the Lander Trail. Interpretation efforts are now underway.

Most of the early pioneers chose not to stay in the area and moved farther west, leaving behind only their dead and the deep ruts of prairie schooners in the fertile valleys of the area. There are a few graves, most without any permanent marker, at isolated spots on and near the Forest. Silently, they testify to the rugged, and often unforgiving, life the emigrants endured.

Placer gold was discovered in the Caribou area around 1870. As the gold rush gained momentum, small towns of 400 to 500 people were established. The first gold claims were only 200 feet in length and the average "haul" was one ounce of gold per man. Most of the "Carriboo" gold dust was very fine. Some called it "flour gold." As placer mining ebbed around the turn of the century, many prospectors turned to digging what they thought was coal throughout the Caribou National Forest; they later discovered it was phosphate. Today, the Forest is credited with having the largest known phosphate beds in the world.

Cattle and horses were the first major forage consumers.

Peter Wrensted, the first Forest Supervisor of the Pocatello Reserve is on the far right in this photo of the Pocatello Police Force in 1903. He was on the Police Force before becoming Forest Supervisor and was 6'1".

This is Peter Wrensted, Supervisor of the Pocatello Reserve around 1907 or 1908. In the background is the second dwelling built on what is now the Caribou National Forest. It later burned down.

Thousands trailed through the area over the old Oregon Trail starting in 1836. Sheep appeared on the scene about 1883 and, by 1896, there was noticeable range deterioration from overgrazing. In 1906, the range had become a virtual dust bed and many ranchers were forced out of business. It was around this same time that the Caribou National Forest was created, placing rangelands under regulated use. Range recovery was slow, but systematic land management practices—like deferred and rotation grazing, bedding out systems, and the elimination of trailing—brought improvements. The first record of authorized grazing on any part of the present Caribou National Forest is contained in a news item in the Pocatello Tribune dated December 10, 1904: "The Secretary of Interior has granted permission for the grazing of 500 cows on the Pocatello forest reservation—but stipulates that only cows belonging to residents of the City of Pocatello shall be allowed on the reservation." The Caribou Forest laid claim in 1945 to having the oldest permitted sheep operation in the western United States.

In 1938, the Forest put the "individual allotment responsibility" policy into full effect with full cooperation of the permittees. ERA and CCC programs in the early 1930's provided an opportunity to make substantial range improvements that included reseeding and sage removal.

Today, the Caribou National Forest is a vibrant, diverse Forest of over 1,000,000 acres. It is home to Minnetonka Cave and the Curlew National Grassland. Located along the "Yellowstone Corridor," visitors from all over the world visit each year.

CAMPER'S CREPES

Just whip up a batch of thin pancakes and cook until golden brown. While still warm, spread with soft butter, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon, and roll up jelly roll fashion. Eat them while they're still warm.

From Sports Afield—May 1991

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Where do streams, mountains or other topographic features get their names? Here's a list that F. W. Lander put together for the Caribou National Forest:

ROBBERS ROOST—Named in 1865 because of a stage holdup led by Jim Lockhart. Frank Williams, the stage driver and accomplice of Lockhart, was hanged at Malad for his part in the robbery of $60,000 in gold and for killing three passengers.

POCATELLO—Named for Chief Pocatello (sometimes spelled "Pokatello") of the Bannock Indian tribe who signed the Fort Bridger treaty with the United States on July 30, 1863.

BEAR CREEK—Named by Mike Yeaman and Thomas Hainline (first owner of the H. Hill Ranch) who killed a bear at the mouth of the creek in 1890. In 1906, Bear Creek was called Pyramid Creek on the original Proclamation map.

TEX CREEK—Named for Tex Turner reportedly imported from Texas in 1892 by local cattle rustlers to kill "Old Dutch John." The mission was supposedly accomplished and, Turner, reportedly, was killed in 1898 in Lost River for rustling horses.

DELLA'S BASIN—Named for a "shady lady" named Della who had a cabin there during the gold rush in 1875.

JOHNSON CREEK—Named for Forest Ranger James H. Johnson, first Ranger on the Georgetown Ranger District from 1907-1913.

SCOUT MOUNTAIN—It was called "Scab Mountain" until about 1930 because sheep were held there for dipping in the old McCammon vats to eliminate scabies.

MALAD RIVER—Stansbury tells us it was called "Malade Creek" in 1849. Some trappers who ate beaver caught on that creek became sick and called it "Malade Creek" or French for "Sick Creek."

A NOBLE CHARACTER AND HIS GOLD FEVER

ALVAH P. CHALLIS WAS born in 1832 at Rosedale, Indiana. When he was 18, he boarded a sailing ship and undertook the perilous trip around Cape Horn to join thousands of miners flocking to the newly discovered California gold fields. His vagabond nature and lust for gold yet unappeased, Alvah left California travelling to the Frazier River mines in British Columbia and the mines in Boise Basin in Idaho Territory. In 1867, he joined the "rush" to Leesburg near Salmon, Idaho.

In the spring of 1872, Alvah and a partner, Samuel Blackburn, drove a herd of cattle from Salmon to Round Valley. Here they homesteaded 596 acres along the Salmon River. Their land was bordered on the north by an unnamed creek which would later bear the name Challis. Alvah and Sam hoped to profit from this ranching/farming venture by selling beef to the miners beginning to prospect the Yankee Fork and Bayhorse regions. However, Alvah got "gold fever" again and, in 1873, teamed up with an old friend, Henry Sturkey, to prospect Stanley Basin. They ultimately located a placer mine there known as Sturkey's Placer. For the next few years, Alvah and Henry worked their mine during the summer and spent the winter at the ranch in Round Valley.

In 1878, it became apparent that a town was needed to supply the many mines springing up in the surrounding mountains. The local miners considered Alvah a generous "old timer" who always helped anyone trying to get started in the mining game. Perhaps it was because of that reputation his friends decided to name the new town Challis in his honor. That same year, Challis and Blackburn sold the ranch on the Salmon River and took another ranch closer to Challis, on Garden Creek. From then on, Alvah became more involved with happenings in the Challis area, making only occasional trips to the placer mine in Stanley Basin.

In 1902, Alvah decided to spend Christmas with his brother and sisters in Carbondale, Kansas, and then to visit his old home in Indiana. While in Carbondale, Alvah was hospitalized and died from stomach cancer on April 17, 1903, never having returned to his place of birth.

Upon receiving word of Alvah's death, M. M. Sweet, publisher of *The Silver Messenger* printed in Challis, wrote in part,

"Alvah Challis was a noble character, generous to a fault, and as straightforward and honest a man as I have ever known. The earth that bears him dead, bears not a truer gentleman."

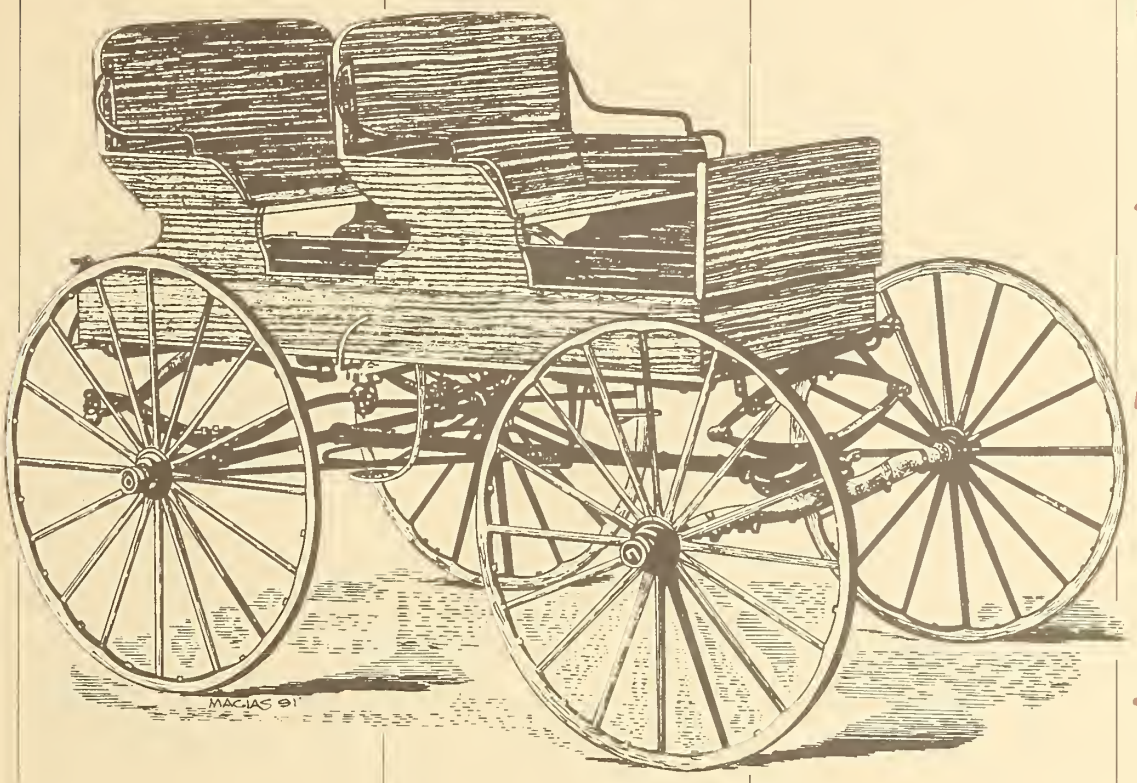
Five years after Alvah's death, President Roosevelt signed a Proclamation that directed that on or before July 1, 1908, the Lemhi, Sawtooth and Salmon River National Forests be reorganized into the Challis, Lemhi, Salmon and Sawtooth National Forests.

The name of a National Forest, a town, a stream and a reservoir all pay tribute to Alvah P. Challis and the ideals he represented.

Marion McDaniel
Forest Archeologist
Challis National Forest

The town of Challis, Idaho, was named for this man—A. P. Challis—who died in 1903. It is believed that this picture was taken at Alvah's Garden Creek ranch.

On the Trail Again



IN THE EARLY DAYS OF the Forest Service, before paved roads and the "Green Rigs," Rangers got around their Districts on "foot or horseback" OR used wagons to do their jobs.

Wagons were important to the early development of southwestern Utah and the Dixie National Forest. Where roads existed, hauling went on—timber for bridges and rock for dam construction. A wagon was even used as a camp trailer for a Ranger studying range allotments on the East Fork of the Sevier River.

Marian Jacklin, Dixie Forest Archeologist, wanted to do a Centennial project that would show the public a link between the past and conservation. During a visit to the Iron Mission State Park in Cedar City, Utah, Marian found a wagon and was reminded of its historical significance. The wagon was sitting in the yard awaiting the time when money would be available for restoration. After talking with Curator Ken Holford and Roy Birrell, Director of the Southwest Region of the Utah Division of State Parks and Recreation, an agreement was made to loan the 1890 Brewster spring box wagon to the Forest Service for restoration as a time period piece, using as much of the original wagon as possible.

The wagon was taken to the Forest Shop where it was taken apart and cleaned. Then needed repairs began. The repairs included resetting the wheels and replacing iron rims with rubber rims for use on paved roads. This was completed by Steve Pratt of Pratt Wagon Works in American Fork, Utah. The original box was so rotten it could only be used as a pattern for a new one. Ralph Rawlinson, Recreation Staff Officer, contacted the Industrial Art Department at Southern Utah University to see if a student could help build the box and seats from rough cut ash and maple. Terry Avery, a Senior, took the job, using the broken parts and photographs of the wagon as it was being taken apart. Most of the wagon is original; only the box, seats and several small parts have been replicated.

Teasdale District Ranger Marv Turner, a longtime chariot racer, is the horse trainer for this project. Two Forest horses, too old for heavy trail work, are being trained to pull the wagon for parades. All winter, the horses have pulled Marv and his chariot up and down the streets of Teasdale, Utah. Recently, Forest Supervisor Hugh Thompson spent a day there and took a chariot tour of the town with Marv.

Marian Jacklin and Ralph Rawlinson sandblasted the metal parts and constructed a trailer to haul the wagon so it could be in Teasdale by the end of May for the final training of the horses. The first public showing of the wagon was at the July 4 Parade in St. George, Utah. It was also included as part of the Forest Service entry in the Days of 47 Parade in Salt Lake City.

"This project," according to Jacklin, "has been a labor of love and will represent, for at least another hundred years, the commitment of the Dixie National Forest to preserving significant items of history and keeping alive traditions of our agency."

CARTER MILITARY TRAIL

Judge William A. Carter.
(Credit line: Wyoming State Museum)

THE HISTORIC CARTER Military Road was built in 1881 to transport supplies from Fort Bridger, Wyoming, over the Uinta Mountains to a military post at Fort Thornburgh on Ashley Creek in Vernal, Utah. This famous old mountain road was very important to the military troops stationed at Fort Thornburgh, as it was the only connection to Wyoming, the source of their supplies.

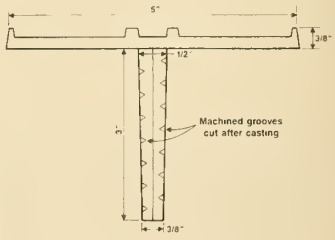
The road was named after Judge William Alexander Carter who, according to former Uintah County Historian Mike Brown, " . . . was born and raised in Virginia and was the very image of the Southern gentleman. He came out West to Fort Bridger, Wyoming, in 1857 with Johnston's Army. He accompanied the army in the capacity of settler supplying the troops and making a good living for himself at the same time. As he remained at Fort Bridger, he extended his activities and influence and was a merchant, rancher, probate judge, justice of the peace and general entrepreneur."

In 1878, Judge Carter made a trip to Washington to ask Congress to regarrison Fort Bridger after Indian trouble had made the safety of the settlers precarious. He also sought a contract to build a road over the mountains to Fort Thornburgh as there was no direct route there for obtaining supplies. Judge Carter contended that the military route would be expeditious for transporting supplies and also for providing protection for the settlers.

Work on the road was much more difficult than Judge Carter had anticipated. He became ill with pneumonia during its construction and died in November of 1881. There were many obstacles to overcome but, after building long stretches of corduroy road (poles laid side by side to form a road base over marshes) and removing boulders and timber, the road was usable. The road was finished by the military after Judge Carter's death.

Tom Freestone (left) and Leon Chamberlain install the first bronze marker of the Carter Military Road near Kaler Hollow in August 1989. Cedar posts help archaeologists determine where the road was. The cedar posts had one side shaved flat. Builders of the telegraph line used the flat surface to attach the tall pine poles needed to hang the wires.

This shows the top of the marker which have been posted along the trail by volunteers from the Uintah Basin Archaeological Group.



A. R. Standing states in Utah Historical Quarterly, "Willie Carter, the Judge's son, came home from Cornell University to take charge of the Carter interests . . . and early in the spring of '82 the freighting started." After many problems with mule teams and heavy freight wagons, Willie purchased a number of ox teams. They were able to pull loads the mule teams couldn't. A. R. Standing continues, "Impracticable—and nearly impassible—as the road was, the ranchers in western Daggett County were grateful for it. While they couldn't use it to haul heavy loads, they could at least get over the mountains to Ashley Valley in a buckboard to get honey and apples, or to take a sack or so of grain to the grist mill to be ground into flour."

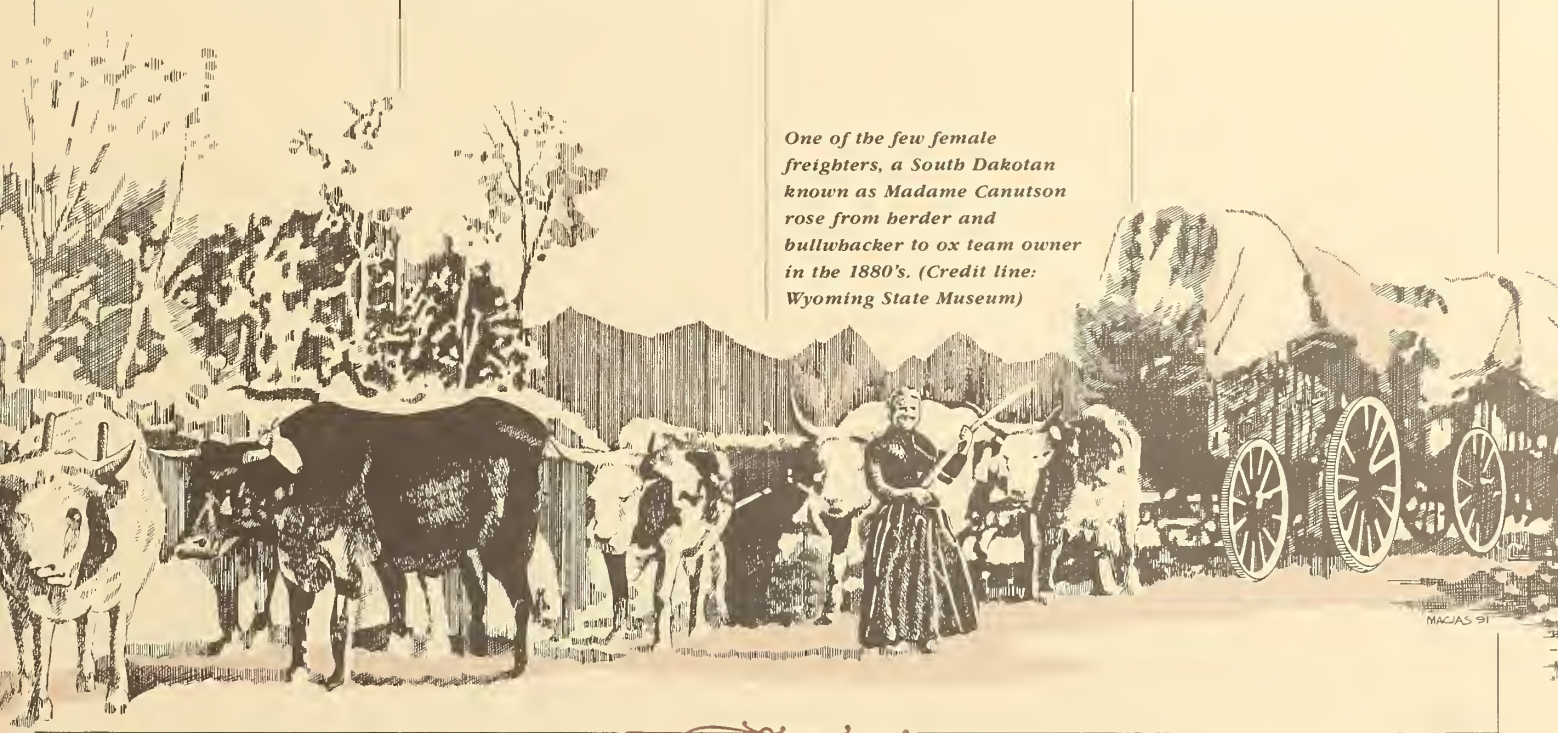
Gene Campbell in cut made through rock by Carter Military Road below Browne Lake. (Credit line: Phil Johnson)

Through the cooperative efforts of the Uintah Basin Chapter of the Utah State Archaeological Society and the Ashley National Forest, traces of this historic road have been studied and markers have been erected to guide visitors along its route. An article in the Utah State Archaeological Society Newsletter (September 1989) states, "Research verified the presence of a number of artifacts and physical evidence. Physical evidence included ruts, dugways, corduroy roads through stretches of swamp and marshy meadows, posts and remnants of tools; artifacts were found which also offered conclusive proof of the old thoroughfare. Among those were 45.70 casings, lead-soldered cans, an ox shoe, a mule shoe, glass and leather objects such as shoes and pieces of harness."

It is exciting to find signs of the old road and reflect on the efforts it took to build this connection over the mountains between Fort Bridger and Fort Thornburgh, as well as the change that it brought to the little valleys involved. William A. Carter, Jr. said, "To the traveller who comes upon this road at any part of its course through the Uinta Range, it seems to present an unusual example of wasted effort and money but, like many other of the works of man, it served its purpose, and gave way to changes in the development of the country."

The Carter Military Road has long ceased to be used for travel but this year there was a trail ride over the road on June 22. The ride began at noon, at Summit Park. It followed the road about six miles to Trout Creek Guard Station, where everyone enjoyed a dutch oven dinner to celebrate the Centennial of the Forest Reserves and the continuing conservation efforts of the Forest Service.

Diane Augustus
Ashley National Forest



One of the few female freighters, a South Dakotan known as Madame Canutson rose from herder and bullwhacker to ox team owner in the 1880's. (Credit line: Wyoming State Museum)

TATTLETALE EVIDENCE OF MILITARY LIFE

THE SITE OF DUST curling up behind long lines of camouflaged U.S. Army trucks bound for battle exercises is common today but for the men of the 16th and 21st Infantry, 5th Artillery, and 9th Cavalry Regiments, intensive training was unknown until 1888. During 4 weeks in July and August of that year, 650 soldiers from Forts Douglas and Duchesne in Utah and Fort Bridger in Wyoming gathered in Strawberry Valley, Utah, for only the second large-scale mock battle exercises held by the U.S. Army in the western United States.

The U.S. Army's perception of itself was changing rapidly in the late 1800's. First, the hard-fought campaigns against the Indians of the West had taught the Army a tough lesson. The standard 2 to 4-week training given enlisted men and the European-inspired battle strategies taught officers at West Point had not always prepared the soldiers for the kind of fighting they actually faced. Secondly, since most Indians had been forced onto reservations, the Army had more time to devote to its own educational, physical, and military fitness.

There was a growing sense of professionalism and pride among enlisted men and officers. They had an important career and they wanted the skills to do the job well.

These changing attitudes—and the men involved—are coming to life in the Uinta National Forest, just north of Strawberry Reservoir in Strawberry Valley. This is possible to a large extent because the 1888 maneuvers were recorded in a series of photographs found in the Charles W. Carter Collection at the LDS Church Archives in Salt Lake City. These remarkable photos show the precise locations of camp and maneuver activities and have

led to some unique archeological work at the site. This work began in 1990 as part of a new Forest Service outdoor recreation program that is also unique.

"Passport in Time" invites volunteers Nationwide to participate in Forest archeological and historic research projects. It offers folks across the country a chance to travel to project sites—and to travel back in time. Our volunteers on this particular project entered a period when officers and enlisted men led very separate lives, even in the close confines of an isolated encampment. Volunteers Marna Wentz from Nashotah, Wisconsin; Jill Schaefer from Washington, D.C.; and Richard L. Hansen of Pleasant Grove, Utah, learned this using the historic photos from the Carter Collection to locate where particular tents had been and then identifying artifacts around them.

Working in partnership with Forest Archeologist Charmaine Thompson, the volunteers identified the officers' mess tent, complete with a scatter of broken champagne bottles and fruit cans extending beyond its back door. No such artifacts were found scattered around the front door of another large tent, this one located near the enlisted men's quarters. Beer and medicine bottle fragments and fish cans were found outside that front door. This suggested that the tent belonged to the camp sutler, or shopkeeper, who was commissioned by the Army to sell items to supplement the Army's rather meager rations to enlisted men.

In addition, a test trench was excavated across an enlisted men's latrine to identify materials the men brought with them on maneuvers.

Latrines were often used for trash disposal, but very little trash was found here. Only a beer bottle and portion of a fairly new-looking Cavalry camp or walking boot were found in the trench.

This summer, another group of "Passport in Time" participants will return to the Valley, this time focusing attention on the types of rifle and artillery training conducted at the camp. They not only will look for the locations of these activities, but also for evidence of the types of rifles and artillery ordnance that were used. The overall research strategy remains focused on how these maneuvers contributed to training fitness at Fort Douglas and other posts, and how this reflected the Army's growing sense of itself as a group of well-trained soldiers ready for any new conflict. A readiness challenge came in 1989 with the outbreak of the Spanish American War. Army soldiers proved to be better trained to fight than any body of American soldiers up to that point in history.

"Passport in Time" provides the opportunity for many partnerships between the Forest Service and the American people. Together they can explore, experience, and preserve pieces of our national heritage. "Passport in Time" opens windows—and new understandings—between our present and our past, and between the Forest Service and the people it serves.

Charmaine Thompson
Archeologist
Uinta National Forest

Photos are from the Charles W. Carter Collection in the Archives of the Latter-Day-Saint Church in Salt Lake City.

IN ONE OF HIS MANY DISCOURSES, BRIGHAM YOUNG EXHORTED MEMBERS OF THE MORMON FAITH TO CAMP OUT. HE SAID THE PEACEFUL MOUNTAIN AIR WAS GOOD FOR THOSE WHO PARTOOK OF IT—PARTICULARLY IF THEY LEFT THEIR NOISY CHILDREN BEHIND.

MORE THAN A 100 YEARS LATER, THE FOREST SERVICE IS CELEBRATING ITS CENTENNIAL AND ASKING ENTIRE FAMILIES TO HEAD FOR THE WOODS BOTH PHYSICALLY AND SPIRITUALLY.

Women's Clubs and Conservation

(This is mini-history 11 in the on-going series prepared by the Washington Office History Unit to launch the 1991 Centennial.)

THE LACK OF FRANchise before 1920 did not exclude women in the United States from being politically active. They were influential in shaping public policy between 1890 and 1920 which is known as the progressive conservation era and the era of "club house politics." With many men exclusively pursuing commodity production, it was left to the women to concern themselves with social and environmental consequences that extended from the plight of urban sweatshops to rural stream pollution. The most effective efforts came from women's clubs that had been organized into state and national federations. The linkage of women's clubs with the conservation crusade at the turn of the 20th century is illustrated in the following accounts.

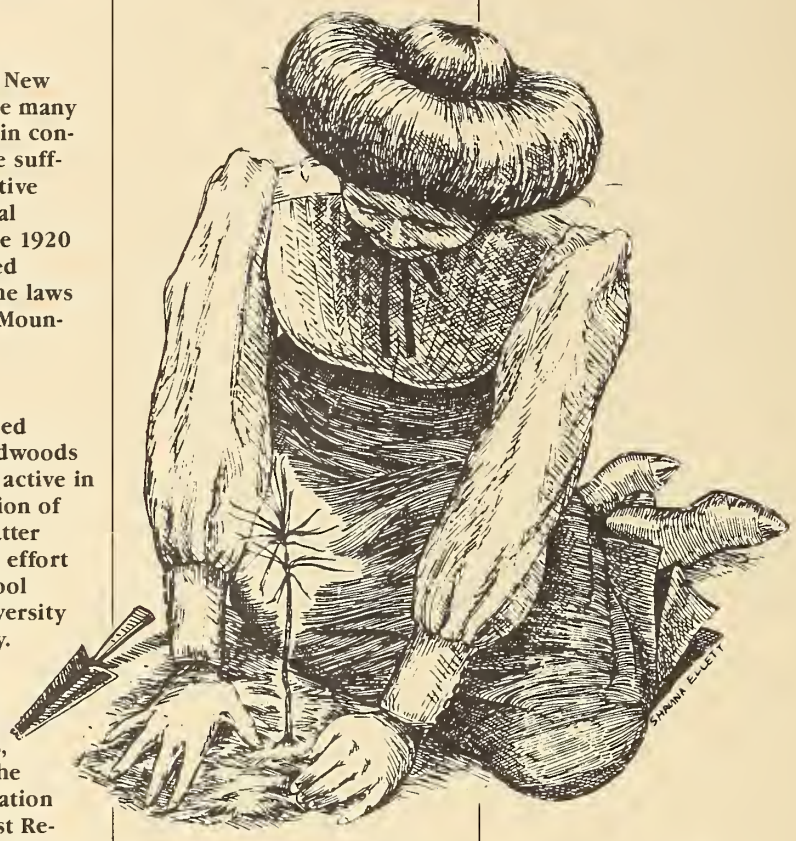
Mary Eno Pinchot—mother of Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Forest Service in 1905—headed the 100-member Conservation Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) with its 77,000 members. DAR causes included protecting Niagara Falls and watersheds in the Appalachian Mountains. A former DAR member reported that she was often told to, "mind the children," when state governors replied to her letters asking what the DAR might do for conservation.

Rosalie Mabel Edge of New York City was also, like many of the women leaders in conservation, active in the suffrage movement. An active member of the National Audubon Society in the 1920 and 30's, she sponsored several reforms in game laws and started the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Lovell White helped found the Save the Redwoods League (1918) and was active in the California Federation of Women's Clubs. The latter group led a successful effort to have a forestry school established at the University of California, Berkeley.

Gifford Pinchot paid homage to the Federation of Women's Clubs, writing that without the Club's support the creation of the Minnesota Forest Reserve "would have been impossible." He claimed that this 1902 effort led to the first reserve by congressional action rather than Presidential Proclamation (Pinchot 1947:205).

In an impromptu address at the American Forest Congress in Washington, D.C., in 1905, Mrs. Lydia Phillips, Chair of the Forestry Committee for the General Federation of Women's Clubs (GFWC), described the work of the Federation as promoting tree planting, forest preservation and irrigation. The GFWC had 800,000 members in 1905 and its own magazine, "Century." The partnership of women in forestry and conservation began to fade shortly after this event. The 1910 dispute over the construction of the Hetch Hetchy Dam split earlier allies into two camps: the Sierra Club and preservationists versus the Forest Service and conservationists. Many women felt more akin to the preservationist values and joined those movements. By 1915, over half the members of the Audubon Society were women; in 1929, the National Parks Association had more female members than male.



Occupational and leadership roles created another faultline between the genders. This was apparent at the Fifth National Conservation Congress in 1913. Despite the presence of women participants, only men were featured in the coverage by the magazine, "American Forestry." This neglect is attributed to "the arrival of conservation and forestry as technical professions. Women were excluded." (Ranney 1990:46.)

In the Forest Service, women played a role in the field of public conservation education. Mrs. D. Priscilla Edgerton—who retired in 1938—began work at the Washington Office in 1909 as an editor and, in 1930, wrote "The Forest, a Handbook for Teachers," an Agency bestseller.

Perhaps the most famous Forest Service educator at that

During the 19th Century, many members of the "male elite" in the U.S. promoted commodity production. Often, women led movements to alert their fellow citizens to the environmental consequences of that production.

time, however, was Margaret March-Mount. She began work in 1923 on the Bighorn National Forest but soon moved to the Shoshone where, apart from her regular job, she did the publicity for the Cody Club (a private society to revive the history of Buffalo Bill). This latter experience and her desire to nurse nature back to health took her to the Milwaukee Regional Office and a job which involved conservation education activities and women's clubs. Her work took her on speaking tours before garden clubs, school kids, and other civic groups—always focusing on promoting tree planting. The success of her "Penny Pines" Children's Conservation Crusade led to her transfer to the Washington Office to continue the effort Nationwide. Penny Pines solicited student donations to fund pine plantings in the National Forests (the Forest Service would plant 1,000 seedlings for every $4 received). An article in the 1942 "Washington Post" credits Margaret March-Mount with motivating the national DAR to promote the planting of 5 million seedlings in 36 states and the District of Columbia.

It also mentions the goal of the General Federation of Women's Clubs to establish a Federation forest in every state.

Relying on a cursory review of organizational directories, it appears that the Intermountain Region has had only two Regional Coordinators of Women's Activities—(1) Helen Payne Christensen who filled that assignment between 1948 and 1956 when she transferred to the Washington Office and (2) Virginia Benson who had those responsibilities between 1964 and 1973 (or 1974) when she, too, transferred to the Washington Office.

The linkage of the Forest Service with women's clubs and their conservation programs has faded over the years, just as the cutting edge of environmental activism has passed to other, often newer, organizations.

Reference: "Women and the History of American Conservation," by Sally Ann Gumaer Ranney. March 1990. Vol. 11, No. 3. Women in Natural Resources. Pages 44-50. University of Idaho, Moscow.

"To waste, to destroy, our natural resources, to skin and exhaust the land instead of using it so as to increase its usefulness, will result in undermining in the days of our children the very prosperity which we ought by right to hand down to them...."

—THEODORE ROOSEVELT ADDRESS TO THE U.S. CONGRESS, 1907. PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT (1858-1919) PUSHED THROUGH A NUMBER OF PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATION MEASURES INCLUDING WILDLIFE REFUGE, NATIONAL FORESTS, NATIONAL MONUMENTS AND THE RECLAMATION SERVICE, TO LIST A FEW.

Suspenders and hats are the dress of the day as students pose in front of the Custer School sometime in the early 1900's.

Reading, Writing and Artifacts

CUSTER CITY, THE younger sister to Bonanza City, was established in 1879 to provide services to the General Custer Mine and other mines in the Yankee Fork Mining District. Bonanza was established in 1877 and gradually assumed the role of economic and social center for the District. It was in Bonanza that the first school was established. In 1889, a disastrous fire destroyed much of the town and surviving merchants and businesses relocated in Custer. With this shift of people, the need to move the school also became apparent. A new log schoolhouse was constructed about halfway between the two towns at Puzzler Gulch. By 1896, the population of Custer exceeded that of Bonanza even before another fire the following year destroyed much of what was left of Bonanza.

With most of the school-aged children now residing in Custer, the citizens and school board decided to build a school there. On September 4, 1900, a contract was awarded to J. F. Davis of Custer to build a 24'x36' frame, one-room schoolhouse. On September 18, 1902, a cast-iron bell was purchased and installed in the belfry.

In 1911, the Lucky Boy Mine, the last major mine in Yankee Fork, closed and Custer became another of the many ghost towns appearing throughout the West. The miners and their families departed leaving empty the schoolhouse and the homes and businesses of Custer.

Arthur "Tuff" McGown, Jr., was raised in Custer during the late 1890's and early 1900's and attended school there. After Tuff married Edna Neice in 1924, they spent much of their time in the old town, especially during the summer. The couple enjoyed poking around in Custer's deserted houses and businesses collecting historical articles. After Tuff retired, he and Edna started a museum in the old schoolhouse and it was the highlight for the many visitors to the Yankee Fork area and the ghost town of Custer.

As the years slipped by, the self-appointed task of being the caretaker of the old town site and operating the schoolhouse museum became too much for Tuff and Edna. In 1966, they sold the school and the many artifacts they had collected to the Challis National Forest.

Although the schoolhouse was in fair condition when the Forest took possession, many structural items needed attention. The belfry and front steps had long since disappeared; however, Tuff had retained the original school bell. The old native stone and mortar foundation was deteriorating, the shiplap siding was weathered and splitting, the floor sagged and the roof had started to leak.

The Forest continued to operate the schoolhouse as a museum by employing seasonal interpretive personnel during the late 1960's and through the 1970's. In 1972, the town site of Custer was added to the National Register of Historic Places but, even though the Forest pursued the interpretive potential of the old town, no funding was available for stabilization or restoration. In 1982, studies confirmed that the school needed immediate attention to correct several basic structural deficiencies. The most serious were reinforcement of the roof trusses and strengthening the floor joists and foundation. The building was slowly "racking" off the foundation yet there still wasn't funding for these basic repairs and stabilization.

In 1988, the Forest funded architectural stabilization/ restoration plans for the schoolhouse and the project was finally underway. Ron Thurber of Architectural Planning and Design Group was awarded the contract to prepare the plans and the State Historic Preservation Officer gave approval to proceed. Funding for the actual restoration was made available in 1989; but, since there was only enough money to initiate the work, the Forest decided to await additional funding. Finally, in 1990, the Forest had $46,700 to begin the restoration.

The restoration contract that was awarded to Sherman and Sims of Salmon, Idaho, provided for a new foundation which replicated the native stone and mortar of the original, additional floor joists, reinforcement of roof trusses, new metal roofing and installation of new door and window casings and two new doors. The original belfry and entrance steps were also replicated and installed. The original school bell was installed in the restored belfry. Restoration was based on historic photographs and archeological evidence.

It appeared that the building had only been painted once, when it was new, and most of that paint had long since weathered off. Paint chips from under the eaves and in cracks were analyzed and provided a basis for replicating the original paint scheme and colors. After restoring damaged siding, the exterior was sanded, primed and painted "Sierra" beige with white trim.

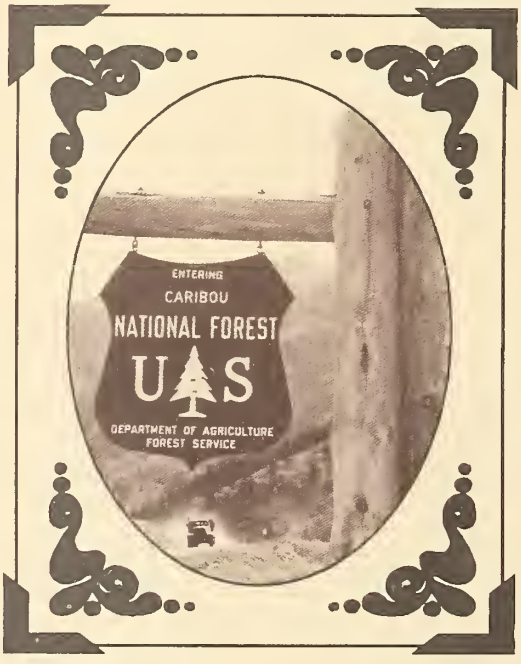
By mid-August 1990, the Custer schoolhouse was open once again and will continue to serve for many years as the focal point for visitors to the "Land of the Yankee Fork."

The Custer schoolhouse restoration project was awarded an "Orchid" at the 1991 Idaho Historic Preservation Council's "Orchids and Onions" award banquet.

Marion McDaniel
Forest Archeologist
Challis National Forest

As a museum, the old Custer School has welcomed many tourists since its restoration was completed the summer of 1990.

U.S. FOREST
SERVICE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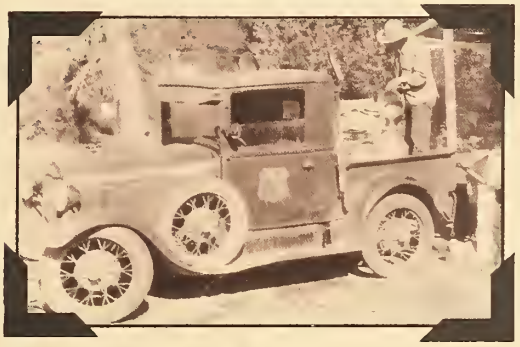


Diary of a Sawtooth Ranger

Ranger Bill Horton.

BILL HORTON WAS A typical early Ranger who served on the Sawtooth National Forest for 22 years. He built Pole Creek Ranger Station in 1909, the oldest Forest Service-constructed building on the Sawtooth National Forest. Living history is planned there this summer.

The book, "Sawtooth Tales," states that Bill Horton, Ranger on the Pole Creek District from 1908 to 1929, was one of the first men in Idaho to pass the Civil Service exam for Forest Service employment.

Like all early Rangers, Bill performed many practical tasks. He marked boundaries for various sheep outfits. He built fence. He marked logs for lumbermen and cabin builders. He trapped bear. He helped plant fish in lakes and aided wardens in enforcement of game laws. He rode sheep trails over Galena to keep bands from tangling. He advised resident ranchers about putting up hay. He gave first aid to the injured and informed sportsmen where and how to fish. And he visited miners in remote canyons, keeping them in touch with the world.

In a few excerpts from one of his existing diaries, Bill describes his routine as a Ranger in central Idaho in 1915:

PREDATOR CONTROL WAS A CONTINUING PART OF HIS WINTER WORK.
"Carey. Jan 19-1915. Went around traps. Caught 1 coyote @ 1 big bob cat. Biggest cat I ever caught in the hills. Ext. Pred. Animals. 8 H."

"Carey. Jan 21-1915. Went around traps. Same old thing. Nothing much doing. Shot some rabbits @ relocated 3 sets. 8 below zero. Ext. Pred. Animals 8 H."

EARLY COMMUNICATION OVER FOREST SERVICE TELEPHONE SYSTEM.
"Hailey. Feb 19 1915. Came up from Carey to office to see the Supervisor about making out an estimate for the telephone line on Salmon River on my District. Supervision. Job to Job 4 H. Headquarters 4 H."

"Carey. Feb 20 1915. Made out estimates on telephone lines from Pierson to Lake Creek @ Alturas Lake @ the Red Fish Lake. Came down from Hailey on the afternoon train. Supervision. Job to Job 4 H. Headquarters 4 H."

HEADING TOWARD HIGH COUNTRY AND STARTING SPRING WORK AS SNOW RETREATS.
"Flowers R.S. April 19/15. Rode up to Ed Fleming's saw mill and marked up 370 trees on his sale with Ranger Iwie. Timber Sales 11 H."

NEVER-ENDING MAINTENANCE.
"Flowers R.S. April 20/15. Worked on pasture fence stapling up wire. Ranger Ivie went to Ketchum for supplies @ to get horse shod. We both worked on pasture fence in afternoon. Maintenance. Flowers pasture fence 8 H."

TREE PLANTING TIME.
"Imperial Gulch April 26/15. Cooked for the planting crew. Started to plant after dinner with 13 men. Reforestation 8 H."

SIGN WORK FROM THE SUMMER STATION.
"Pole Creek R.S. June 2, 1915 Posted signs from Station to foot of summit @ to road to Sawtooth @ Silver King mine with Guard Gilman. Sawed tree out of road between Smiley Creek @ Beaver Creek. Unclassified 10 H."

A TYPICAL HORSE DAY.
"Pole Creek R.S. June 23/15. Rode to top of summit. 2 bands of Laidlaws sheep came over this a.m. Came back to cabin for dinner. Supervisor Benedict came from Hailey. Rode over telephone line we are going to build to Redfish Lake with Mr Benedict. Stopped at Clarks @ had supper. Grazing 4 H. RedFish Lake Tel Line 4 H."

ONCE UPON A TIME BEFORE EA'S.
"Pole Creek R.S. July 13/15. Rode over to Alturas Lake to meet Mr Prunty as he wanted a permit to build a cabin @ boat house at lake. Gave him permit @ 1/4 acre of ground to build on. Showed him where to cut the logs. Mr. Segraves complained to me about Laws cattle being on his hog land. Went to Laws with him @ saw Mrs Law. I told her I would make a trespass case against her if it happened again. Rode over to flat but did not see any cattle. Free Use. 5 H. Grazing 5 C&H H."

CONVINCING A MASSACHUSETT'S SENATOR THAT A PARK WASN'T NEEDED.
"Pole Creek RS. July 23/15. Rode up to head of Twin Creek @ down south fork of Champion Creek on Mendiolas Allotment. Saw two bands of his sheep. Feed good on his allotment. Rode up the trail to foot of Salmon summit. Met Senator Brady at foot of summit. Had a talk with him about the Proposed Park and the number of sheep it affected on the Sawtooth. Grazing 8 H."

RANGERS WERE FIRST AIDERS.
"Pole Creek R.S. July 25/15 Sunday. Guard Cotton came in from East Fork. Had cut his hand @ blood poison had set in. Dressed his hand for him. He said he would go to town if it did not get better by tomorrow morning. No work performed."

THE HIGH PEAK OF POLE CREEK MENTIONED HERE WAS LATER NAMED FOR HIM.
"Pole Creek RS. July 27/15. Awfully Smoky. Rode up to head of Gladiator pass @ got on high peak so I could look over on East Fork of Salmon but could not see any fire. Rode up to high peak at head of Pole Creek. Could not see any fires. Smoke seems to be coming from the south. Saw 2 miners from Germania Basin. Fire Patrol 8 H."

BEFORE HELITACK AND FIRE RETARDANT.
"Tower Rock. Aug 23/15. Shod one of my saddle horses. Got phoned from Pierson from Clyde Driscoll that there was a fire at Redfish Lake. Went down to Decker Flat @ met Guard Gilman @ he said someone from Challis had reported it to him. We got shovel, axe @ grub hoe @ water bags @ went across the Redfish Lake trail to lake. Saw the smoke away up by tower rock. Took us 4 hours to get there. Found lightning had set off a fire. Trenched around it @ smothered the smouldering logs with dirt. Worked all night without grub or water but have fire under control. Burned out about 2 acres. Mostly lodge pole pine. Fire Suppression 22 H. Headquarters 2 H."

Mr. Bell works at the Pole Creek Ranger Station in 1927. (Photo by M. S. Benedict.)

The first creosote postdipping vat in the area was located at the Pole Creek Ranger Station. It was an unusual procedure at that time (approximately 1920). The "shop" (to the right) is one of the newer buildings at the Pole Creek Ranger Station. The Ranger Station was built in 1909 and the shop was built in 1924. "Supervisor Miller S. Benedict's hobby was photography, thus many of the old and good pictures that are around today," said Alta Ellis, daughter of Bill Horton.

HUNTERS AND CHICKEN FEATHERS.
"Pole Creek RS. Sept 11-15 Guard Gilman @ Kauther left here to work on the fire line @ Redfish Lake trail. Rode up sheep trail to foot of Summit. Saw one band of Bill Newman's sheep going to Stanley to pasture. Saw a smoke on Jacksons reserve. Rode up there @ found a fire. Some one had camped there @ left their fire @ the wind had carried it to a bunch of spruce timber. Rode back to Newman's camp @ got a bucket @ shovel @ went back. Dug a trench around the fire @ packed water @ smothered it out. It burned about 2 rods square. Burned about 3 big spruce trees. Think it was a hunting party that left their fire as there were chicken feathers around the camp @ automobile tracks. Think I have it all out as I can not see any smoke but will go back in the morning. Grazing S&G 2 H. Fire Suppression 7 H."

THE MOVE BACK.
"Pole Creek R.S. Sunday. Oct 31/15 Got word from the Hailey office to move down to Russian John station @ survey the Ketchum telephone line. Packed up. Ready to move in the morning. Headquarters 5 H."

KETCHUM AND SNOWSHOES BEFORE SUN VALLEY AND SKIS. THE 1915 RANGER YEAR ENDS.
"Flowers RS. Dec 30/15. Went around traps on snow shoes. 22 below zero this a.m. Nothing has been around traps. Too much loose snow for trapping. Ext. Pred. Animals 8 H."

Art Selin
Sawtooth National Forest

(The italicized statements are editorial summaries. The "H" in the quoted material was used for hours.)

THE TEST OF A FORESTER

Bill Horton, District Ranger on the Pole Creek District, Sawtooth National Forest, from 1908 to 1929, was one of the first men in Idaho to pass the Civil Service exam for Forest Service employment.

Tim Johnson, Caribou National Forest, submitted a copy of a 1908 United States Civil Service Commission, Departmental Service, Forest Ranger Examination, to the editor of the Forest's newsletter, "The Cariview." These are a few of the questions from that test.

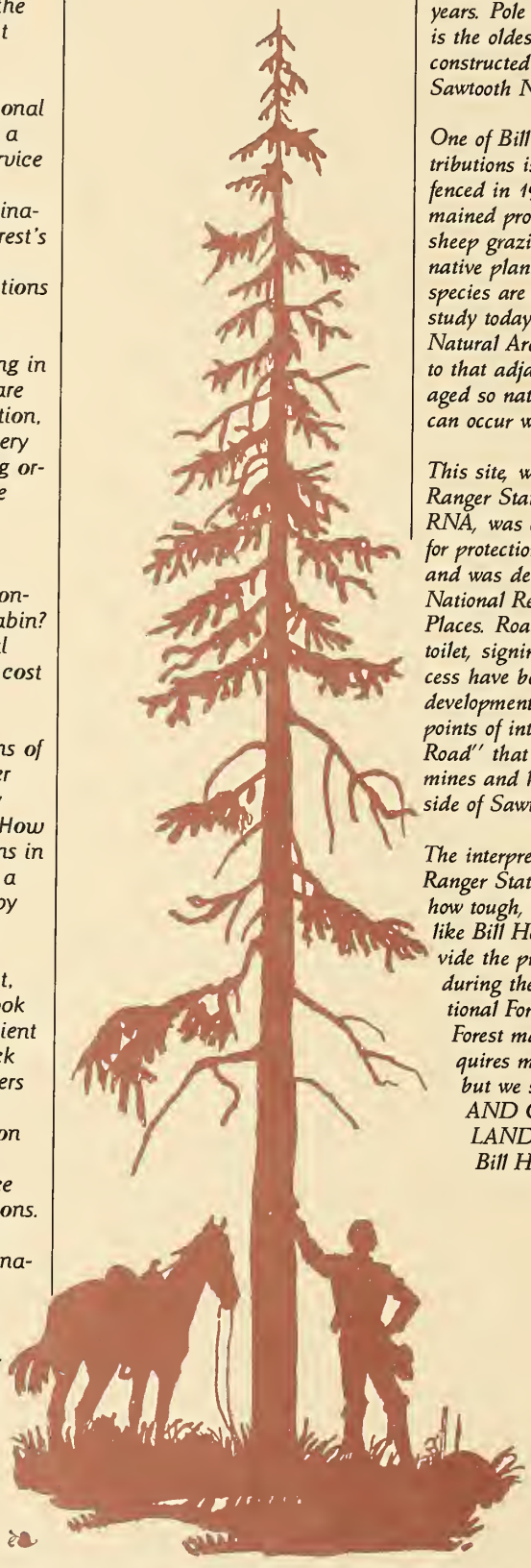
1. *Describe in detail logging in a locality with which you are familiar, covering the operation, from felling the tree to delivery of logs at the sawmill, using ordinary names applied to the men, operations, and implements.*

2. *State how you would construct a 14 by 18-foot log cabin? Give the amount of material necessary and approximate cost of construction.*

3. *What are the dimensions of a township? Section? Quarter section? A forty? How many links in a surveyor's chain? How many feet? How many chains in a mile? How many acres in a tract of land 980 feet wide by 6,800 feet long?*

4. *Pack a horse with a tent, two blankets, a one-man cook outfit, axe, shovel and sufficient grain to make the entire pack weigh 150 pounds. No paniers to be used. Any satisfactory hitch to be accepted. (Rate on familiarity, neatness, and dispatch, and also experience as determined by oral questions. Competitors should not be allowed to watch the examination of other competitors.)*

5. *Estimate, by pacing, the distance around a triangular tract of more than one-half mile, giving distance in rods, yards, and feet. (After all estimates have been submitted, examiner will measure exact distance with tape or chain.)*



Pole Creek Ranger Station

You are invited to visit the historic Pole Creek Ranger Station. It was built in 1909 by William H. (Bill) Horton, the Ranger there for 22 years. Pole Creek Ranger Station is the oldest Forest Service-constructed building on the Sawtooth National Forest.

One of Bill Horton's lasting contributions is the horse pasture he fenced in 1909. The area has remained protected from adjacent sheep grazing, thus preserving native plant species. These plant species are available for scientific study today within a Research Natural Area (RNA). Visitor use to that adjacent RNA is discouraged so natural plant succession can occur without human impact.

This site, which contains the Ranger Station and associated RNA, was considered important for protection and interpretation and was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Road access, parking, a toilet, signing, and barrier-free access have been provided. This development is one of several points of interest along the "Valley Road" that first served the early mines and homesteads on the east side of Sawtooth Valley.

The interpretive theme at the Ranger Station is to show visitors how tough, hard working Rangers like Bill Horton were able to provide the practical skills needed during the early days of the National Forest System. National Forest management now requires more specialized skills; but we still need to PROTECT AND CARE FOR THE LAND in the tradition of Bill Horton.

Teaching a New Clerk Old Tricks

Extracts from

"A TRAINING KIT FOR THE NEW CLERK"

Prepared by Fiscal Control
Region 4 — March 1944

FOREWORD

This kit has been prepared to help you to train new clerks thoroughly, quickly, and easily. There are three sections.

1. For the administrative assistant:

(a) "SEE THAT THE EMPLOYEE LIKES HER JOB"

(b) "HOW TO TRAIN"

(c) "HOW TO CORRECT ERRORS WITHOUT CAUSING RESENTMENT"

2. For the new clerk:

"THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW"

3. INSTRUCTION SHEETS for the employee and the instructor:

•Typing •Follow-up •Dictation •Incoming Mail •Routing Correspondence •Outgoing Mail •Telephoning •Parcel Post •Receiving Visitors •Postage Record •Filing •Manual Amendments

* *

Section 1a

SEE THAT THE NEW EMPLOYEE LIKES HER JOB

What you wish to do is to get the new girl to WANT to learn to do the work—to WANT to do it your way—properly and promptly.

If you can get the new girl to like you, to like the people she will be working with, and the office where she works, she will like her job and do good work.

You cannot force people to do things for you, but you can get them to WANT to do things for you, and to do them willingly and eagerly. It depends on how you go about it.

* *

BUILD TEAM SPIRIT

You cannot have an efficient office unless it is a happy one . . .

A little relaxation now and then helps to develop this spirit. Some candy, ice cream or a "Coke" will break the monotony of a long hard job, and put everyone in a pleasant frame of mind.

Its a splendid idea to do things together occasionally. Go swimming, golfing, bowling, picnicking.

* *

PREPARE YOUR EQUIPMENT

Prepare the place where you will teach the new girl. The best place is where she will work. Before she comes to work, clean the desk and the drawers of the desk. Make sure that the edges of the desk and chair are smooth and will not snag her hosiery or clothing . . .

. . . Get over to her from the start your idea of neatness and orderliness—a place for everything and everything in its place.

* *

TELL HER

Do this simply—use words that are understood.

Smile, be friendly, make it interesting and easy for her.

Take plenty of time—don't hurry.

Don't tell her too much at one time. Encourage her to ask questions.

Ask her questions to see if she understands.

Be patient. If necessary tell her again and again—in different ways.

* *

IF YOU DO NOT GET GOOD WORK

When an employee does poor work there is a reason. It may be that she does not like the job, isn't fitted for it, or dislikes the administrative assistant or some other person in the office. She may have poor health, be worried, perhaps improperly trained. Whatever it is find out the reason. Then you can do something to help.

When completed work is not good is it carelessness or a lack of understanding what is wanted? Sometimes poor work is not the fault of the worker. It may be the light, the ventilation or an uncomfortable place to work. Perhaps the typewriter needs to be repaired. Maybe it is the chair she is using. If the fault lies with the employee you can appeal to her pride in her work and the esteem of her fellow workers.

Do not accept inferior work—keep your standards high—but train your employees to meet those standards. When the employees have been properly trained, provided with the proper facilities and know what you want, you will get good work.

* *

Section 2

You will be working with people who have minds of their own, but friendly, helpful people—and they will respond to courtesy and consideration from you. Do not forget the Golden Rule.

We, in the Forest Service, must give efficient and pleasing service to the public who are really our employers. Your work is important—it helps to give better service to the public. This gives a dual purpose to everything that you do—the actual work, and the spirit with which you do it. A willing, friendly, personal spirit will make friends for you and for the Forest Service.

* *

CONDUCT

As employees of the Forest Service, we are a part of the Federal Government. Our acts as private individuals may be criticized by the public—may reflect on the Forest Service and other government employees. Because of this we must set and hold a high standard of personal conduct. This is particularly true in avoiding excessive debt and paying our obligations when they are due.

* *

OFFICE HOURS

We are now working eight hours each day for six days a week. Before the war Saturday was a half-holiday.

* *

VISITING-PERSONAL TELEPHONE CALLS

Visits and personal telephone calls are in most cases unavoidable. There is no objection to the occasional visit of a friend or a personal telephone call. Do not abuse the privilege.

* *

OVERTIME WORK

It is not the policy of the Forest Service to require overtime work, but it may happen that to complete some special task requires ten or fifteen minutes after 5:00 p.m. You may be sure that the extra effort is appreciated.

In an emergency, for instance, when there is a large forest fire, it might be necessary to work overtime for several hours a day for a short period. When this happens a record is made of the overtime worked and time off is granted later.

* *

HOLIDAYS

Employees of the Federal Government are granted only one holiday—Christmas Day. All those days which are normally holidays are work days in the U.S. Government. This applies only during the war.

* *

TELEPHONE (Trainee)

YOUR PERSONALITY ON THE TELEPHONE

Is it as good as you can make it?

Will people who know you only over the telephone think of you as a cranky, irritable, rude sour-puss who is annoyed or bored because she must answer the telephone?

Or will they think of you as a friendly, cheerful, pleasant, courteous person who is eager to help them?

Its entirely up to you!

Early Regulations & Instructions

THE EARLY NATIONAL Forest Manual was an approximately three-inch-thick volume containing all Forest Service regulations and instructions. The copy seen by the editor was last updated in 1920. The following are some excerpts you may find interesting:

GOOD AND BAD PRACTICE IN NATIONAL FOREST ADMINISTRATION

SUPERVISOR'S PRACTICE—GOOD

- To remember that national forest administration is not a fixed and settled thing; that methods must necessarily change and develop; and that it is necessary to embrace every opportunity to learn from others within or outside the service.
- To plan every trip with a definite purpose or purposes in mind.
- To use system in lining up jobs to be done on each trip and in arranging an itinerary.
- To get out on the job with the ranger to the extent that may be necessary to acquire first-hand information and experience in the work the Ranger has to do.
- To employ less men if necessary in order to avoid lack of funds for essential travel by field workers.
- To adapt methods of supervision to the experience and ability of the individual ranger.
- To strike a happy medium between the two extremes of dealing with the district ranger as a little supervisor and dealing with him as a laborer to whom only orders are given.
- To know at all times what his rangers are doing and how.
- To avoid giving orders when the employee may be expected to see and do the necessary thing without orders.
- To give instructions explicit enough to get things done as they should be whenever orders are necessary to avoid mistakes or poor use of time by subordinates.

RANGER'S PRACTICE—GOOD

- To take time to collect information as to the location of corners and land lines when traveling. This is particularly important in the vicinity of timber or other operations on private lands.
- To give preference, when in doubt, to horse transportation as against automobile transportation over the district.
- To cut across country and get away from trails and roads when traveling afoot or on horseback in order to secure increased knowledge of resources and what is going on in the woods.
- To designate regular days at which to visit central points where there is a considerable volume of business to transact with forest users, thus avoiding demoralization of work by special trips to take care of special requests.

RANGER'S PRACTICE—BAD

- To stay at headquarters on account of fire danger when a dispatcher is also held at some central point to start necessary action when fires are reported.
- To fail to make records promptly, which may be needed later, of things seen and done.
- To do office, headquarters, improvement, or any other work during the active field season when such work could be done reasonably well if postponed until the winter season, and when the field season time can be used on administrative work of higher priority.

(The above list is not a complete one. Material was taken from pages 15A to 17A.)

More from the Early National Forest Manual—Regulations and Instructions

(Pages 17A and 52A)

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

. . . It is the policy of the service as rapidly as funds permit to equip all forests with good stations and other buildings, good tools and good telephone lines and trails. It is realized that all of these are urgently needed, but the difficulty of securing the requisite funds often forces the acceptance of inequalities in the rate at which they can be supplied.

The service expects its members to equip themselves with good horses and saddlery, good camp and personal outfits, and uniforms. . . .

MAINTENANCE OF QUARTERS

. . . The forest officer in immediate charge of buildings used by the service will be held responsible for the neatness, sanitary condition, and repair in which the buildings and grounds are kept.

PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH

. . . All persons on national forest lands are liable to trespass proceedings if unsanitary conditions result from their presence . . .

FIRE CONTROL

. . . Common sense and energy must be put into the perfecting of a multitude of details which in the aggregate determine the success or failure of any administrative officer in fire control on the unit for which he is responsible . . .

Classification of National Forests

Forest Classification	Grade and salary range of supervisor in charge	DISTRICTS								
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9
Class 4—	CAF-11 $3,800-$4,400	Bitterroot Clearwater Coeur d'Alene Flathead Kaniksu Kootenai Lolo Nezperce	Harney Bighorn Black Hills Medicine Bow	Coconino Lincoln Santa Fe Tonto	Boise Fishlake Idaho Payette Targhee Uinta Wyoming	Angeles Lassen Plumas San Bernardino Santa Barbara Shasta Sierra Stanislaus Tahoe	Crater Deschutes Mount Hood Olympic Rainier Snoqualmie Whitman	Cherokee Ouachita WhiteMountain		Superior
Class 3—	CAF-10 $3,500-$3,400	Beaverhead Blackfeet Custer Deerlodge Helena Jefferson Madison Selway	Cochetopa Colorado Montezuma Pike Rio Grande San Juan Washakie	Coronado Crook Gila Sitgreaves Tusayan	Ashley Cache Humboldt Manti Salmon Sawtooth Toiyabe Wasatch Weiser	California Eldorado Klamath Modoc Sequoia Trinity	Cascade Chelan Columbia Colville Malheur Siskiyou Umatilla Umpqua Wenatchee	Alleghany Choctawhatchee Monongahela Nantahala Natural Bridge Ozark Pisgah Shenandoah Unaka	Tongass	
Class 2—	CAF-9 $3,200-3,700	Absaroka Beartooth Cabinet Gallatin Lewis & Clark Missoula Pend Oreille St. Joe	Arapaho Grand Mesa Gunnison Holy Cross Routt San Isabel Shoshone Uncompahgre Wichita White River	Apache Carson Datil Manzano Prescott	Caribou Challis Dixie Lemhi Minidoka Powell Teton	Cleveland Inyo Mono	Fremont Mount Baker Ochoco Santiam Siuslaw Wallowa		Chugach	Huron Chippewa
Class 1—	CAF-8 $2,900-$3,400		Nebraska		Kaibab La Sal Nevada					

Allocation of Positions

The following tabulation shows the allocations to salary ranges on July 1, 1929, of a majority of the positions in the National Forest Districts

$5,600 to $6,400
- District forester

$4,600 to $5,200
- Assistant district forester
- District engineer
- Senior hydroelectric engineer
- Senior logging engineer
- Senior grazing examiner
- District fiscal agent
- Senior district forest inspector
- Senior administrative officer
- Senior forester

$3,800 to $4,400
- Forest supervisor
- Forester
- District forest inspector
- Senior logging engineer
- District fiscal agent
- Administrative officer

$3,500 to $4,000
- Forest supervisor
- Junior administrative officer
- District forest inspector
- District fiscal agent
- Logging engineer

$3,200 to $3,700
- Forest supervisor
- Logging engineer
- Associate range examiner
- Chief of maps and surveys
- Associate civil engineer
- Associate district forest inspector
- Associate forester
- Associate hydroelectric engineer
- Associate mineral examiner
- Associate silviculturist
- District fiscal agent
- Senior administrative assistant
- Deputy district fiscal agent

$2,900 to $3,400
- Forest supervisor
- Administrative assistant
- Deputy district fiscal agent
- Assistant district forest inspector
- Assistant forest supervisor

$2,600 to $3,100
- Assistant forest supervisor
- Junior administrative assistant
- Chief surveyor
- Assistant range examiner
- Chief lumberman
- Assistant forester
- Chief draftsman
- Assistant engineer
- Superintendent of road construction
- Assistant district forest inspector
- Chief mineral examiner
- Assistant silviculturist

$2,300 to $2,800
- Principal forest ranger
- Assistant forest supervisor
- Principal clerk
- Principal surveyor-draftsman
- Principal draftsman
- Superintendent of road construction
- Principal hydraulic engineering aid
- Principal lumberman
- Principal surveyor
- Mineral examiner

$2,000 to $2,500
- Senior clerk
- Senior draftsman
- Junior range examiner
- Junior forester
- Senior forest ranger
- Printer
- Senior warehouse foreman
- Senior lumberman
- Senior engineer (marine)
- Forest fire prevention lecturer
- Senior transit man

$1,860 to $2,200
- Mechanic
- Junior marine engineer
- Warehouse foreman

$1,800 to $2,100
- Clerk
- Forest ranger
- Draftsman
- Library assistant
- Lumberman
- Scientific aid
- Road foreman
- Scaler

$1,680 to $1,980
- Assistant mechanic
- Assistant warehouse foreman

$1,620 to $1,920
- Assistant clerk
- Assistant draftsman
- Assistant forest ranger
- Assistant scaler
- Assistant surveyor
- Assistant operator

$1,500 to $1,800
- Unskilled laborer

$1,440 to $1,740
- Junior clerk
- Junior draftsman
- Forest game warden

$1,320 to $1,620
- Head messenger
- Packer

$1,260 to $1,560
- Underoperative
- Underclerk
- Under telephone operator
- Unskilled laborer
- Junior forest game warden

$1,200 to $1,500
- Messenger
- Unskilled laborer
- Packer
- Guard

$1,080 to $1,380
- Assistant messenger
- Unskilled laborer

$600 to $840
- Junior messenger
- Minor telephone operator

$420 to $600
- Charwoman
- Minor telephone operator
- Unskilled laborer

$240 to $420
- Janitor
- Minor telephone operator

Perennial Usefulness

Forest Supervisor C. S. Tremewan at the Gold Creek Supervisor's Office in 1912.

IT WAS A FOREST Supervisor's Office in 1911, then a Ranger Station.

The Gold Creek Ranger Station is on the Mountain City Ranger District of the Humboldt National Forest which was formed in 1907 from the earlier Independence Forest Reserve. Regional Forester E. A. Sherman chose this administrative site because he felt being near the mining town of Gold Creek would make the task of managing minerals and grazing much easier.

The first Forest Supervisor on the newly formed Humboldt Forest was C. S. Tremewan, a local rancher. Construction of the Gold Creek compound began in 1910 under his supervision and was the Forest headquarters until 1916. That year, the office was moved to Elko when the Humboldt was consolidated with the Santa Rosa and Ruby National Forests. The compound was then a District Ranger Station until 1973 and a YCC camp in the mid 1970's. It is still being used. It has been loaned to the Nevada Division of Forestry for a seasonal fire and work station.

The early compound consisted of a small, woodframe house/office, a barn, root cellar and outdoor toilet. Gold Creek was expanded by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930's to include a garage, oil and gas house, tourist cabin and a second barn. Most of these buildings were constructed according to standard Forest Service plans and are excellent examples of the simple but functional architecture used by the Forest Service throughout much of its history.

For 60 plus years, the Gold Creek compound was an administrative center for implementing federal policies and managing public forest lands. Originally, management policy focused on regulating livestock grazing and protecting watersheds. These principles were an important catalyst for the changes which took place in northeastern Nevada and much of the rural West at the turn of the century. Briefly, these changes saw the demise of "open range" and so-called "tramp outfits," which had dominated late 19th century grazing practices, and brought about the establishment of the allotment system on public lands. The Humboldt National Forest was formed as a direct result of local petitions circulated by settlers, residents, associations and individuals who sought to protect grazing and watershed resources in the area.

The Gold Creek administrative site served only briefly as the focal point for such historic changes but it was the first such compound on the

Humboldt National Forest and one of the earliest in Nevada. In this context, the Gold Creek site played an important role in developing and protecting some of the richest grazing lands in the Intermountain West. The white buildings with green roofs and trim have come to be a familiar feature of the rural landscape of northeastern Nevada.

Archeologist Terry Birk said the Mountain City Ranger District is nominating the Gold Creek compound for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the 1991 Centennial celebration. If accepted, it will be the first Forest Service facility in Nevada to be so listed.

Rangers Ross Taft and Hiram Johnson at the Gold Creek Supervisor's Office in 1913.

The Gold Creek Ranger Station complex as it is today.

"It never looks like history when you are living through it. It always looks confusing and messy and always feels uncomfortable." — John Gardner

JUBILEE Guard Station

THE THREE RANGERS OF the Aquarius Forest Reserve used to rendezvous at this site each fall when the summer work was done, hence the name, "Jubilee."

The Jubilee Guard Station is located in a steeply sloping canyon covered with aspen groves, conifers, and grassy meadows.

The Jubilee Guard Station is a one-room, two-story log cabin built in 1905 on the Aquarius Plateau north of Escalante, Utah, at an elevation of 9,800 feet. In addition to its use as a Forest Service Guard Station, it was the service location for one of the earliest telephone systems in southwestern Utah.

The cabin was constructed of spruce logs, "V"-notched in the corners. It is 27 feet long, running north to south, and 16 feet wide with a rock (basalt) foundation. Mud chinking was used on the outside of the building and split spruce on the inside. Approximately 90 percent of the chinking has disintegrated through time. The roof was built at about a 45-degree angle with cedar shingles. The roof was reshingled in 1985, 4 years before the rest of the restoration was begun. The cabin has two windows on the first floor facing east and west; the one on the second story faces south. There is only one door which is made of three fir planks nailed to three cross bars.

The structure has an alcove on the north wall, a woodburning stove, tin-lined food box, table, and telephone box. The original ladder to the second-story sleeping loft is still there. The building and the surrounding aspen bear numerous names that were written or carved there, some as early as 1908. Remains of the original telephone wire and attachments can be seen along the southeastern corner of the cabin. Several springs and Pine Creek provide water for the area.

Restoration of the Guard Station began in 1989 and was completed the summer of 1990. The original logs for the west and north foundation of the cabin had rotted from sitting directly on the natural soil. They were replaced by jacking up the cabin, removing the rotten logs, excavating below the surface, and replacing the natural soil with a rock foundation. New logs were placed on top the rock foundation and notched into the adjoining logs. The north one-third of the base logs on the west side of the cabin was also replaced using the same method.

Approximately three-fourths of the original floor and the rotted spruce floor joists were removed. During excavation (about 1½ feet below the floor level), numerous items were discovered including ceramic connectors for spliced telephone wire and pieces of glass, leather, animal bone, and metal. A firehearth area was discovered, suggesting that the building originally had a dirt floor but it's not known when the original, rough cutwood floor was installed.

A new floor of spruce, cut to the same specifications as the original floor, was laid. The split spruce chinking on the inside of the cabin was repaired, new windows were installed, and the door planks were replaced. All restoration was completed using the original dimensions. Linseed oil was applied to the roof and outside logs to retard structural decay. The exterior was rechinked with a mortar mixture and the inside of the loft was weatherized. A replacement for the original woodburning stove is being sought for future use in the cabin.

As mentioned earlier, the Guard Station also was used as a service location for the telephone system. Several miles of original poles are still standing to the northeast of the cabin. The main telephone poles are approximately 10 feet high and 10 inches in diameter. They are supported by a smaller wooden pole inserted into the ground. The support poles are about the same diameter and stand approximately four feet above the ground. In the heavily forested areas, insulators and connectors were wired to trees. Many of these trees have either fallen or are difficult to find.

Artifact finds associated with the telephone pole system include fragments of green and clear glass insulators manufactured in 1893, telephone wire, white and brown spliced wire connectors, and wooden screw mounts that connected the insulators to the telephone poles.

The Jubilee Guard Station and associated telephone line are two of the earliest evidences of a rural telephone system in southwestern Utah. The system originally ran from Escalante to Teasdale, a distance of over 60 miles. Historically the cabin contained a telephone used for government business and local emergencies. It is not known for sure when the system was built, but historical records in the Dixie National Forest Supervisor's Office contain a letter describing the mishaps of a Ranger sent to repair the line in 1907.

The installation of telephone communication in this very rugged and inaccessible area was a very important factor in the development of this part of the State. Boulder, east of Escalante, was still receiving mail by horseback over 35 miles of dangerous trail until 1936, when the CCC built a road into the area. Communication in the area was generally sporadic and irregular. Individuals were allowed to connect into the Forest Service system if they supplied their own telephones, wire, poles, and insulators.

The Guard Station and telephone pole system have historic significance, both for their unique function and their age. They yield important information regarding the methodology used in early telephone communication in Utah. The cabin also yields important information regarding practices and lifestyles of the early Forest Service Rangers. Historical records at the Dixie National Forest Supervisor's Office show that the Jubilee Guard Station was not used after the late 1920's. The Guard Station and telephone system are being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

Marian Jacklin
Archeologist
Dixie National Forest

Forest Service—An 83-Year Ogden Resident

THE OGDEN FEDERAL Building has not always been the home of the Intermountain Regional Office of the Forest Service.

Eighty three years ago, the United States Forest Service became an Ogden resident. In 1906, the National Forests were broken down into six Districts with headquarters in Missoula, Denver, Albuquerque, Salt Lake City, San Francisco and Portland. Interestingly, those cities still serve as Regional Offices with the exception of Salt Lake City. In 1908, Ogden was chosen as the location for a District headquarters because it was a shipping point. Other reasons for bypassing Salt Lake City were higher living expenses and higher costs for hauling and storage. Also, Salt Lake City lacked warehouse space and had a labor shortage.

Knowing of the Forest Service need for office space, Fred J. Kiesel offered to construct a new building at the corner of Lincoln and 24th Street which would adequately house the Ogden Forest Service offices. The offer was accepted with the idea it would do for 5 or 6 years until a Federal Building could be built. In the interim, Clyde Leavitt, District Forester, located his office in temporary quarters on the fourth and fifth floors of the Ogden First National Bank, 2384 Washington Boulevard. This site is presently occupied by ZCMI, a department store.

When Kiesel's building was ready, the Forest Service moved into 26 rooms on the second and third floors (a total of 7,500 square feet). By the mid-1920's, conditions of the building became less than satisfactory, bringing about the decision to construct a new Regional Office Building in Ogden.

The building was constructed on the corner of Adams and 25th Street, a site owned by Julia Kiesel. Situated across the street from the Weber College campus, it was considered a very desirable neighborhood. Architect Leslie Hodgson and Myrl A. McClenaham of Ogden designed the lovely Art Deco structure which was completed in 1934.

In the early 1960's, the Forest Service outgrew its new Regional Office and began locating some of its offices in various other buildings around town. In the summer of 1965, all Regional Office employees again were brought together in their new offices in the Ogden Federal Building at 324 25th Street. The Ogden Ranger District and an Intermountain Station Project Office are now housed in the building at Adams and 25th Street.

The only time the Forest Service presence in Ogden was in jeopardy was in 1972 when the Administration proposed an office realignment that would have eliminated the Regional Office.

Reaches Golden Anniversary Through SOME Work and SOME Fun

IN 50 YEARS, YOU EXPECT a lot of things to change—and they have. The fashions and hairstyles of the members of the Forest Service Women's Association (FSWA) in Ogden have certainly changed and, to a degree, so has the Association itself. Traditions that have gone by the wayside are monthly dinner meetings, taking minutes, giving corsages to members who marry, and calling themselves, "girls."

Other traditions remain intact like the handmade wooden gavel made from native Utah mountain mahogany that is presented to a new president each year, the annual Easter Brunch, and a strong commitment to service.

FSWA was formed October 21, 1941, with Kathryn Melvin as the first president. Her philosophy for the organization was, "We don't want to make it all work and no fun—nor no work and all fun." Through the years, FSWA has managed to keep an equal mix of the two.

For almost 50 years, members from the Regional Office and Intermountain Station have donated their talents and much time to fundraisers, with funds going to those in need. In 1943, members of FSWA were wrapping Christmas packages for sailors stationed at Clearfield and furnishing gifts for patients at the Hill Field hospital (both military institutions in the Ogden area).

The hospital project was done in cooperation with the Red Cross. Since then, FSWA has donated money to help flood victims, a child with a rare blood disease and one who needed open heart surgery. They've purchased shoes and jackets for school children who are not adequately clothed, and have brightened Christmas and the future for countless families, including many Forest Service employees and their families. These activities have been possible through a myriad of fundraisers that included selling Smokey Bear dolls, magazine subscriptions, homemade goodies, donated handicrafts, cookbooks, and T-shirts. The commitment to work and having fun is still there, Kathryn!

To celebrate its golden anniversary, FSWA is planning a special event to honor all members and officers past and present. The festivities will begin with a social hour and dinner at the Ogden Country Club, October 22, followed by many memorable activities planned by committee members: Pat Gardiner, Sue Green, Susan Haywood, Cindy Hampton, Marsha Bair, Cindy Deats, A. J. Skeen, Trudy Pehrson, Ruth Van Wagenen, Sandy Carlson, Glenna Prevedel, Sonnet House, Nancy Murray and Helen Blackner (chairperson). This year's officers: President Lynda Aoki, Vice President Laurie Spease and Secretary Karen Duncan wish to invite all members, past and present, to celebrate and share their "golden memories" on this night.

Susan Haywood
Aviation and Fire Management
Regional Office

This is the type of fun that Kathryn Melvin, first President of FSWA, envisioned. Members enjoy a field trip to Snow Basin in 1941: 1-Maurine Clifford, 2-Kathryn Melvin, 3-Florence Bell, 4-Muriel Handy, 5-Mae Gilman, 6-Lavern Malan, 7-Elsie Powell, 8-Vivian Heigh, 9-Luella McFaddan Allen, 10-Velda Lowe, 11-Elizabeth Tomlinson, 12-Cleone Hunter, 13-Floris Olsen, 14-June Allan, 15-Catherine Schott, 16-Rosalie Holberg, 17-Margaret Wardleigh, 18-Viola Evans, 19-Ruth Sleight, 20-Lois Herbert, and 21-Sadie Smith.

This is the work—a FSWA fundraiser in 1942.

THE MAN FROM THE SAWTOOTHS

HE ANSWERED TO "Two-gun," "The Man from the Sawtooths," or Bob Limbert. He was one of the first to visualize a refuge in Idaho's wilderness for America's urban masses. His legacy is twofold—one of the most popular resorts in Idaho and his photography of the most remote, rugged and least-visited areas of the State.

Limbert built Redfish Lake Lodge in the late 1920's, nestled on the shores of the bluest water in the Sawtooths and patterned after the Yellowstone Park lodges.

In a full-page Sunday spread in "The Statesman" newspaper on May 15, 1927, Limbert wrote: "Of all Idaho's beautiful scenery, the Sawtooth Mountains stand pre-eminent. Few people know the beauties of this vast region and still fewer realize its tremendous possibilities."

In 1928, Limbert claimed to have shot more than 3,000 animal photos, 5,000 scenic views and 15,000 feet of motion pictures. His prints of the Sawtooth Mountains, Bruneau Canyon and the Snake River reveal a country teaming with wildlife, undefiled by man.

His photographs of Indian rock carvings that have since been shot up and totally pock-marked with bullets are the only records we have of these natural and cultural resources in a more pristine state.

When his photography and stories failed to open the tourist floodgates to his Sawtooth resort, he hit the road, billing himself as the world's foremost trick-shot artist to dazzle folks and convince them to come to the wilds he loved. Part public relations man, part P. T. Barnum, Limbert was a walking advertisement for Idaho in the early part of this century. He traveled under the sponsorship of the Izaak Walton League, then a newly formed conservation group. He toured the Midwest and East giving two-hour shows in auditoriums packed with people.

He claimed to be the world's greatest pistol shot. "Two-gun" would toss a corked wine bottle in the air, draw his revolver and shoot a hole through the cork and out the bottom of the jar, leaving sides intact.

Throughout his wild west tours, Limbert promoted the Hailey-Sawtooth area as a sportsman's paradise. As more hunting and fishing parties were attracted to the region, Limbert contracted with the Forest Service for exclusive rights to operate a dude ranch at Redfish Lake.

Tall tales were obviously part of the western experience at the ranch. He used to tell a story about the day he was out fishing on Redfish Lake on a homemade raft and he had so many fish on the stringer that it was pulling the raft around the lake.

The original Redfish Lodge and several adjacent buildings constructed by Limbert still stand at this Sawtooth Mountains resort. His daughter says he had enough logs cut on the far side of Redfish Lake to construct another resort—this one an exclusive hangout for the rich and famous and accessible only by boat.

But he barely finished the original lodge before his death, at 48, in 1933, and the stacked logs never became part of a second hideaway.

(From "Idaho's Adventurer," an article by Larry Gardner in the November 1, 1987, issue of the Idaho Statesman.)

The Prolific Progeny of Pampered Elk

BEFORE THE PIONEERS came, elk were abundant and widespread in Utah but, as early as 1880, native game herds were severely depleted. In 1898, elk hunting in Utah was outlawed in an effort to save any remaining elk.

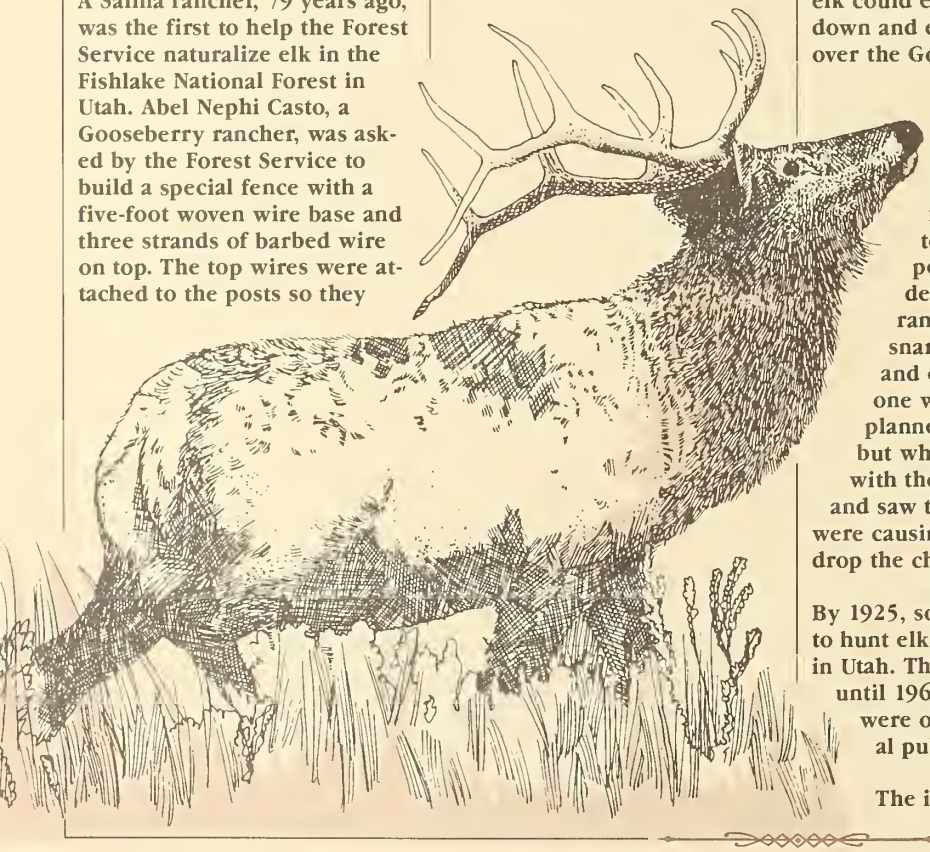
Historical records indicate that all but a small band of native elk in the Uinta Mountains had disappeared from Utah by 1910. The first statement in the annual game report by the Dixie-Sevier National Forest in 1919 is: "It is very evident that deer, the only big game found in this locality, are gradually increasing . . ," indicating that elk were not even a Forest consideration at that time.

Between 1910 and 1925, Utah citizens supported an elk transplant from the Yellowstone-Jackson Hole country. About 200 elk were moved to nine different release sites in Utah.

A Salina rancher, 79 years ago, was the first to help the Forest Service naturalize elk in the Fishlake National Forest in Utah. Abel Nephi Casto, a Gooseberry rancher, was asked by the Forest Service to build a special fence with a five-foot woven wire base and three strands of barbed wire on top. The top wires were attached to the posts so they angled inward. Included in the area was a large pond which was kept full of irrigation water, a forested area, and a large pasture planted to alfalfa and timothy. The government agreed to pay Casto a certain amount, by the head, to feed and care for the elk.

The fence was completed by late winter of 1912 and the Forest Service brought 13 elk from Wyoming to Salina, Utah, on a train. Abel's youngest child recalls that high school was dismissed that day so the students could go to the depot to see the elk's arrival.

The elk travelled the last 10 miles to Gooseberry in large cages on seven wood hauling wagons pulled by horses. Abel drove one of the wagons and his son drove another. It took two trips for some of the wagons to get the three bull elk, seven cows and three calves to the ranch. They were unloaded in what is now called "Little Elk Pasture." The next year, 37 more elk came from Yellowstone.



The elk liked their new surroundings—especially the alfalfa hay and the white carrot toppings they received as winter forage. Abel was careful to cut the carrots in pieces so that the elk would not choke. He planted six acres of white stock carrots each year to feed the elk.

Many people came to the ranch to see and photograph the elk.

In 1918, Abel asked the local Commissioners to reimburse him for feeding the elk. The Commissioners refused because they felt the project was unimportant. Abel had no choice but to turn the elk out onto the Forest.

The elk stayed in the mountain pastures during the summer but when winter snows came, the older elk remembered the pastures and came back to eat. They began breaking into yards to get feed. If there was a fence hole anywhere big enough to get its nose into, an elk could easily push the fence down and enter. Elk raided all over the Gooseberry area.

Farmers were angry. They were not allowed to shoot the elk but felt they had a right to defend their property from the wandering elk. One rancher's wife set out snares by her corrals and caught three elk one winter. The county planned to press charges but when they met up with the fiery little woman and saw the havoc the elk were causing, they decided to drop the charges.

By 1925, some limited permits to hunt elk were being issued in Utah. This trend continued until 1967 when some units were opened to the general public for hunting.

The idea of open bull hunting was to allow maximum recreational opportunities. In fact, for the first several years, hunters of bull elk were required to sign an affidavit. That signature acknowledged that the open bull hunt was primarily recreational and that success was expected to be low. Despite that warning, the public jumped at the opportunity to hunt elk.

The 1990 statistics show approximately 25,000 elk distributed throughout the State and biologists indicate there is the potential for more.

(From two newspaper articles—(1) By Magdalene L. Nordmark in the Salina Sun on 10/18/89 and (2) the San Juan Record on 6/27/90.)

ELK HERD HISTORY IN UTAH

Pre-1847—Elk herds prevalent in mountainous areas.

1898—Elk protected by closed season.

1912—Elk from Yellowstone National Park brought to Utah.

1925—Last interstate transplant made on Mt. Timpanogos.

1925—First elk hunt authorized on Cache and Mt. Nebo.

1925-1966—Limited number of permits given for elk hunt.

1948—902 hunters shot 788 elk—307 bulls, 481 cows.

1966—2,302 hunters shot 910 elk—657 bulls, 253 cows.

1967—First general open bull elk hunt.

1960—Counts showed elk population around 6,000.

1971—First archery elk hunt authorized.

1979—Two new elk units bring total in Utah to 25.

1990—43,563 hunters shot 10,014 elk—6,405 bulls, 3,609 cows.

Eagle Killing Permitted

THIS EAGLE WAS killed in 1928 by Mr. F. Lee Kirby, Forest Supervisor of the Datil National Forest (now the Gila National Forest) in New Mexico. At that time, stockmen (particularly sheep ranchers) and Forest Service employees killed eagles whenever possible because of the bird's predatory traits. That was done until 1940 when bald eagles were protected in all states except Alaska. Alaska paid bounties on bald eagles for several years but, in 1959, protected them there as well. In 1962, golden eagles were added to those protected under the Bald Eagle Act.

Because of its size, this particular eagle was stuffed and photographed. The framed picture hung for years in the Chief's office before it was given to Kirby at his retirement in 1956. He was then Director of Watershed in Region 2.

Kirby had only an eighth-grade formal education yet he was a Forest Supervisor and Director, working 45 years for the Forest Service. It was because of Kirby that his nephew, Hank Walters (recently retired Region 4 Health and Safety Specialist), became interested in the Forest Service.

WILD PUBLIC RELATIONS

In 1905, Forest Ranger William M. Anderson toted a .41 Colt pistol that he used to "persuade" visitors to respect the environment in the Uinta National Forest.

In one incident, a cattleman was illegally fencing off property on National Forest land. Before the cattleman finally moved, by orders from Washington, D.C., he had an encounter with Anderson. There was gunplay—but no shooting.

Anderson claimed to have gotten the drop on him.

Of course, not all of Anderson's experiences involved guns.

Forest Supervisor Dan Marshall ordered Anderson to guard a newly acquired section of forest property from sheep herds that crossed the property en route to market.

"My instructions from Supervisor Marshall were that each man must have a crossing permit," Anderson wrote.

Permits could only be given by the Supervisor. Sheep owners had to travel 30 miles on horseback to get a permit.

"I set my camp at the river bridge where the lambs must cross and stood pat until each one had the permit . . . One night (the owners) sent a big husky fellow by the name of Batty to cross even if he had to take me to cleaning. I heard him coming and when he got to the bridge, I was there. I didn't look so good the next morning, but the sheep didn't cross until they got the permit," Anderson said.

(From an article by Dallas Scholes in the June 10-11, 1991, issue of the Deseret News.)

HISTORY IS...

"A cyclic poem written by Time upon the memories of man."

—Shelley

Tepee with the Sheep

ARCHIE MURCHIE wrote in his book that:

"We used to work with herders to try to get them to tepee out with their sheep—in other words, to pitch their tepee where they wanted to bed their sheep, and each night to move their tepee to a different place, and bed their sheep at a different spot. In addition to the damage caused by trampling, herders always salted their sheep when they brought them into bed ground, which wasn't too bad for only one night. But they wouldn't clean up all the salt; there'd always be some that got into the dirt and around. And, of course, when it rained that salt would dissolve, and that killed a lot of foliage, especially sagebrush. When we got them to tepee out with their sheep, that was a big improvement.

It was on the Challis in the 1940's on the Wild Horse District that we first got the herders to tepee out with their sheep. Both on the Loon Creek and the Rapid River District they were still pretty much going into the common bed ground that they had used for a number of years. You see, what a herder would do. . . . You'd have the main camp, and that's where he'd have his food and that's where he'd keep his salt. When the sheep left the bed ground in the morning and he got them lined out where he wanted them to graze that day, then he'd go back to his main camp and cook himself a good breakfast. And if he had clothes to wash, he'd wash clothes; or if he had to make some sourdough bread, he'd dig a bean hole and bake a sourdough bread. The main camp was generally in view or close to where he could see his sheep, and when they left the bed ground, if they went where he wanted them to, he'd leave them alone. But if they didn't go where he wanted them to—suppose they went back on range that they'd already grazed—then he'd get on his horse and go down with the dogs and turn them and head them onto the range that he wanted them to graze.

If we had pursuaded a sheepherder to tepee out, about five or six o'clock he'd have his evening meal, and then he'd load what salt he wanted to use for that night on his packhorse and go on back where his tepee was and knock down the tepee and roll it and his bed up. (And he always had a coffee pot with him.) Then he would move the tepee to where he wanted the sheep to bed that night. He'd always try to put it where it was in view of the sheep, because they got so used to the tepee that when it got time to head for the bed ground they'd head for the tepee, and when they'd all come in, he'd salt them. He'd try to salt them on rocks. It kept the sheep from eating a lot of dirt, and it saved a lot of salt, too, that they didn't waste . . . then he'd bed down for the night with them. And the next morning—when he came off the bed ground—he'd head them in the direction he wanted them to go.

To get the sheepherders to tepee out, we talked to the permittees and convinced them that by coming into the bed ground each night they sometimes had to trail their sheep quite a long ways—useless trailing. They had the range so fed off around the bed ground that they'd have to trail the sheep out quite a ways in the morning before they could find anything to eat. We took a lot of the permittees out and showed them the damage that was being done, and they in turn talked to their herder or talked to the camp tender. And we worked with the camp tenders, especially the ones that could speak English. It wasn't hard to convince a lot of them, and this tepeeing out with them was no big deal, really. They always had the tepee out on the bed ground, anyway, so whether they had it on the old bed ground or a new one didn't make that much difference, see. But it was a big improvement; it saved an awful lot of trailing and sure helped the range.

When I came to the Ely District of the Nevada National Forest in 1947, most of the sheepherders were tepeeing out. There were a few that were still returning to the old bedding grounds. But they hadn't changed their custom too long before, because you could still see those old bedding grounds. Especially in the fall when that cheat grass would turn yellow, you could see them scattered all over. It was pretty lasting damage. Today in 1990 you can still see where the old bed grounds were. The only vegetation of any kind other than cheat grass that could come in is through what they call encroachment. Cheat grass seeds came in on the wool of the sheep, and they were just naturally dropped on the bed ground.

The main thing with cheat grass is that it's an annual. It germinates real early in the spring; it comes in thicker than the hair on a dog's back, and it just crowds out any other plant that reproduces by seed. It also has the advantage that if the seed's in the ground and you get any kind of rain in the fall, it'll germinate in the fall and make a nice luxuriant growth and be just ready to grow full-bore when it warms up in the spring. So once you get cheat grass established, it's pretty hard to eliminate—spraying won't even do it, because the seed can lay dormant in the ground for years and years and years and still germinate. It's a noxious weed that's very hard to eradicate."

This is an excerpt from pages 177-79 of "The Free Life of a Ranger," an autobiography by Archie Murchie. He tells about his life with the Forest Service between 1929 and 1965. The Toiyabe and Humboldt National Forests have formed a partnership with the University of Nevada, Reno, to compile and print Murchie's history as a Centennial project. Carson District Ranger Guy Pence said, "Every employee should read this book as it tells where we came from, why we are, and what we are and it will help in deciding where we need to go in the future. It's factual and entertaining and a great way to celebrate our 100-year anniversary."

The book will be over 400 pages with many illustrations. Orders can be placed by sending a money order or personal check ($24.95 for each book ordered—that includes mailing costs) to the Oral History Program (324), University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada 89557, after August 1.

Archie Murchie lost his hat as he hunts mustangs in 1949 on the Ely Ranger District of the Nevada National Forest.

"NEW DEAL" *Effort in Retrospect*

ONE OF THE BEST deals of the New Deal for the Boise National Forest was the creation of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in 1933.

The CCC was developed as part of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's effort to deal with the Great Depression. It was designed to keep young men out of the depressed job market, to prepare them to enter the workforce once the economy recovered, and to use their labor to make constructive improvements on public forest, range, and park lands.

The Civilian Conservation Corps started as a temporary, 6-month experiment. However, it quickly became one of the most popular New Deal agencies and a permanent part of the federal government.

Because Idaho has more public forest land than most other states and because forests were experiencing an epidemic of blister-rust in the early 1930's, an exceptionally high number of CCC camps were established in Idaho.

In fact, 9 main CCC camps and 12 spike camps were located on the Boise and old Payette National Forests.

Most CCC recruits came from eastern urban environments, although a few men in each camp were from the local area. The usual tour of duty was 6 months but many men re-enlisted and some later made Idaho their permanent home.

Much was accomplished on the Boise National Forest with CCC labor. Recruits built roads and bridges, fought blister-rust and fires, collected cones, gathered seeds, improved streams and fish habitat, planted trees, built campgrounds, and constructed permanent facilities.

CCC projects completed on the Cascade Ranger District illustrate the variety of activities recruits undertook. They constructed a road from Stolle Meadows to Cup Corrals, developed a swimming pool at the plunge on the South Fork of the Salmon River, built a garage at the Stolle Meadows Guard Station, developed the Pen Basin and Warm Lake campgrounds, constructed the Yellow Pine airfield and bridge into town, and built 12 Adirondack shelters for Boy Scouts at the Billy Rice Camp. Many of these CCC projects, as well as others on different parts of the Boise National Forest, are still standing and in use today.

The Boise National Forest received many benefits from the CCC but perhaps the most significant impact was on the recruits themselves. Many lives were changed as the men developed a feeling of commitment and a sense of identity through their work.

Donald Tanasoca, who was from New Jersey, kept a journal of his time in the CCC on the old Payette National Forest.

CCC camp at Shafer Butte on the Boise National Forest.

This was an entry in that journal:

"Now that I'm home again and look back at those 6 months, I don't think I could have spent 6 months of my life more profitably anywhere. It's an indelible experience in a young man's life. A city boy learns that the world is larger than just the city. CCC life teaches a person to be independent. It gives boys time to think and plan a career. . . . I sincerely believe that the C's has done more to rehabilitate and restore confidence in American youth than any other organization ever existing."

In 9 years, 2.5 million men served in the CCC. It was reluctantly dismantled in 1942 when World War II removed its sources of manpower. But, the CCC will live forever in the hearts of the recruits who served on the Boise National Forest and of those who still enjoy the CCC legacy.

Jennifer Callan
Public Affairs Specialist
Boise National Forest
Supervisor's Office

CCC crews clearing a roadside.

Men leaving the CCC camp on the Boise National Forest.
—Photos by Paul J. Fair, September 1933.

**Much of this information came from "The History of the Boise National Forest 1905-1976" by Elizabeth Smith. It was published by the Idaho Historical Society and the Boise National Forest.*

A Piece of History Disappears

THIS 4x6-foot oil painting by Harry L. Rossoll disappeared some years ago and Region 8 is trying to locate it.

The painting exemplifies the youth in the CCC and has been copied and used many times, so it may look familiar. Each boy depicted has a determined expression. Unconsciously in step, the boys stride to combat a common enemy . . . the waste of our natural resources. They carry the tools of their professions. The water backpack man will contain a fire this day; the boy on the right will swing his all-purpose mattock to plant a tree. His companion will use his planting bar to plant bucket after bucket of seedlings in a burned-out mountain slope or a gully-eroded field.

The artist had these thoughts when he painted the picture in 1938 as a testimonial to "the great work the CCC did for the Forest Service . . . and the country."

Harry Ludwig Rossoll is a retired Forest Service illustrator. He earned his fame as the artist who drew over 1,000 Smokey Bear cartoons that were published in newspapers across the nation for 25 years.

VANISHING ARCHITECTURE AND A COAT OF PAINT

The Payette National Forest is establishing what may be the largest site in central Idaho to be listed by the National Register of Historic Places as a site worthy of preservation. When completed, buildings on an entire city block will look like they did when they were built between 1933 and 1937 by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). These buildings belong to the Forest Service and the Southern Idaho Timber Protection Association (SITPA).

To meet National Register nomination requirements, five of the Forest Service buildings have received new coats of paint. The Payette Forest's bunkhouse, fisheries building, carpentry-auto shop, engineer's utility building and a barn used for equipment storage now wear the traditional white and green colors of structures built by the CCC's in the 1930's. Three other buildings await their paintbrush treatment.

"One SITPA building soon will be listed but when the nomination process is completed, the whole city block will be on the National Register," said Larry Kingsbury, the Payette's Archeologist.

The public can arrange to view the Forest Service buildings (log and frame) by contacting the McCall Ranger District. The District Office was also built by the CCC and is appropriately painted green and white.

James L. Kincaid
Payette National Forest

MAN RISKED HIS CAREER ON A BEAR

AT THE HEIGHT OF HIS Forest Service career, K.D. Flock risked it all on a bear.

Flock, now a 90-year-old Boise resident, was Supervisor of the Lincoln National Forest in New Mexico when a forest fire in the spring of 1950 stranded a newborn black bear cub in a charred tree.

The bear's paws were blistered from the heat and his mother was nowhere to be found. In a matter of days, Flock turned the cub into a national celebrity as the Forest Service's first living "Smokey Bear" in 1945.

"We wanted to make him an emblem dedicated to the youth of America," said Flock, an articulate, straightshooting Forest Service retiree who lives at Hillcrest Retirement Center.

The National Advertising Council created Smokey Bear as a fire prevention symbol.

After U.S. servicemen saved the 11-pound bear cub from the fire, Flock and Ray Bell, the pilot who flew the bear to safety, brainstormed on what to do.

Bell took the bear home to his 5-year-old daughter and kept it in captivity.

Meanwhile, newspapers publicized the story of saving the bear. And that's when Flock got the idea that the Forest Service could enhance the fire prevention campaign with a living bear placed in a Washington, D.C., zoo.

But his boss said, "Forget it, it's a crazy idea."

That didn't stop Flock. He appealed to the agency's Chief, Lyle Watts, who told him, "OK, take a chance."

Flock secured a donated Piper Supercub plane and had a Smokey Bear logo painted on its side for flying the cub to Washington. But when it came time to take off, he couldn't find the bear at the Bell residence.

"The little girl had hid the bear in the washing machine," Flock recalled.

The bear's fame spread as the small plane stopped every 250 miles to refuel on its cross-county journey to Washington.

Smokey took up residence at the Washington National Zoo. He reached 300 pounds as an adult and attracted 4 million visitors annually. A staff of seven people answered Smokey's mail. He even had his own zip code.

Flock confesses to sitting on a park bench watching kids react to the bear. "They just kind of stood there in awe," he said.

The aging Smokey was officially retired at a ceremony in 1975 and died November 9, 1976, at the age of 26. "That's about twice as old as bears live in the wild," Flock said.

Other black bears have replaced the original Smokey Bear.

(From an article by Stephen Stuebner, The Idaho Statesman, June 16, 1991.)

The photo above, which is undated, shows a Smokey Bear photo-background scene—the idea was to have people poke their heads through the hole in the fiberglass scene, so that a photographer could take candid photos of the famed bear and his fire-prevention pal. The photo backdrop cost $1,945 each.

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McCall Winter Carnival Kicks Off Centennial

DRAG OUT THE BUCKets and rubber gloves. It's snow sculpture time. And Payette National Forest employees line right up with other citizens and groups.

Each year, the community of McCall hosts a 10-day Winter Carnival which includes a wonderland of snow sculptures. Thousands come to enjoy and admire the ice-formed fantasies.

But that is only after a great deal of work, not the least of which is deciding what to build. The Payette Forest's decisionmaking process went something like this: What hasn't been done before? What would be the best of the best?

"Shame on you, Sonny LaSalle." The Forest Supervisor of the Payette National Forest shouldn't be eavesdropping. Besides, Woodsy is only whispering to Smokey about the 1991 National Forest System Centennial and everyone already knows about that."

This is a unique Centennial opportunity; most Forests won't have a chance for a Centennial activity in the dead of winter. Maybe the sculpture should be a bust of Pinchot—or a Mount Centennial featuring a design like Mount Rushmore only having Pinchot, Roosevelt, Smokey and Woodsy. Good ideas but not quite right since audience recognition is key. In the end, the Forest opted for a sure thing.

A 14-foot high bust of Smokey with a 12-foot Woodsy stretching to whisper into Smokey's ear that the Centennial is beginning. And Smokey grins with pleasure.

It was a hit! Smokey made a brief live appearance at the sculpture after a big parade. As always, Smokey was at his photogenic best as lots of cameras clicked recording the event for history. The parade entry featured Smokey and a float highlighting all the wonderful recreation activities available in a National Forest.

Over 2,000 people heard Carnival Co-Chairperson Sonny LaSalle (also Forest Supervisor of the Payette National Forest) kick off the McCall celebration of the Forest Service Centennial at the grand opening of the Winter Carnival.

The Forest exhibited historic memorabilia in a special kiosk and Payette Employees Association members sold shirts and hats at a fundraising station. It's a cold, hard fact that the Centennial was off to a unique start in McCall.

Look for a sequel in 2091

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